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The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY,—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	18th Dec. 1897.
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W.B. Andrews	25th " 1898.
† CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	1st Jan.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5294	W. H. Moule	8th "
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	15th "
B.M. EGYPT	5000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	5000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5294	W. H. Moule	9th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	16th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	5000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	14th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceeds to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.
The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Andrevich	4,251	23rd Dec., '97.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Jan., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 860	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 825

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, [illegible], KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	R. Mills.	3,336	24th Dec., 1897

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 13, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
MELBOURNE	6,280	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,332	Durrande	13th Jan. 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th Dec., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 23rd Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 1st Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about 23rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 23rd Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

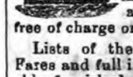
S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 23rd Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the Various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th December, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	Pizzarello	3,685	6th Jan., '98.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Month Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 2nd January 1898.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 9, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	30th Dec.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 16th December, 1897.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer 5,264	On or about the 31st December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1897.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission	17 0
on Horses Bought or Sold	10 0
Examination and Certificate	5 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	5 8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

CHRISTMAS, 1897.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT.

TREACHER & Co., have made Special Importations of Wines for the Xmas Season, and their Cellars and Godowns are now splendidly stocked with FRENCH, SPANISH, RHINE and MOSELLE of good vintages in very excellent condition.

SPECIAL.—It should be noted that the Company are not merely the Agents of a few Wine Merchants at Home, but themselves buy direct from the Producers, and their price bear one profit only.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

WHISKIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Treacher's "Fine Old Glenlivet," a Special Blend of Scotch Whisky	24 0	26 8
Treacher's Special Liqueur Glenlivet, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky	32 8	36 8
Treacher's Highland Malt Whisky, Phœnix Brand	26 0	29 0
Treacher's "Old Irish"	26 0	29 0
Treacher's Diabetes Whisky	25 0	28 0

BRANDIES.

Treacher's Special Invalid Brandy	80 0	89 0
Treacher's Extra Special Liquor Brandy, per bottle	7 0	7 14
" " " per pint	3 12	4 4
000 Treacher's Fine Old Pale Cognac "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	50 0	55 8
00 Treacher's Old Pale Cognac	42 8	47 8
0 Treacher's Pale Cognac	37 8	42 0
Cheap Brandy, bottled in France for Treacher & Co., Ld.	24 0	27 0
* Hennessey's One Star ; ** Hennessey's Two Stars ; *** Hennessey's Three Stars ; Mounie's Vine Leaf ; Exshaw's No. 1 ; Do. No. 2	Current Rates.	

The same price allowed for them delivered free at our Godown.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
BENEDICTINE	6 8	3 12	7 4	4 4
DO.—per doz.	.....	44 8	.....	49 8
CELESTINE	7 8	4 4	8 6	4 12
CHARTREUSE, the genuine from the Monastery Green	9 0	4 8	10 0	5 0
Do. per doz. qts.	105 0	.....	117 0	.....
Do. Yellow	8 0	4 4	9 0	4 12
Do. per doz qts.	92 8	.....	103 0	.....
CHERRY BRANDY, best Morella, Grant's	4 4	2 4	4 12	2 8
Do. do. do. per doz.	44 0	24 0	49 0	27 0
CREME de COCAO	5 0	.....	5 10	.....
Do. de NOYUAU, best	5 8	2 0	6 2	3 6
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White, Wignand Forkunh. Stone Jars	5 0	3 0	5 10	3 8
KUMMEL (Creme de Allash), Riga	4 0	.....	4 8	.....
MARASCHINO de ZARA (the finest)	4 8	2 10	5 0	3 0
ORANGE BRANDY, per doz.	60 0	.....	67 0	.....
Do. per bot.	5 4	.....	5 14	.....
PEACH BRANDY	7 0	3 8	7 14	4 0
APRICOT BRANDY	6 0	3 0	6 12	3 6

BITTERS, &c.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	per pint.	2 6	2 12
ORANGE Do.	,, quart.	2 8	2 14
Do. Do.	,, pint.	2 0	2 4
PEACH Do. PAGE & SANDEMAN'S	per pint.	2 12	3 2
Brandy do. (Treacher & Co.'s) ; POMELLO & ORANGE BITTERS, Treacher & Co.'s ; WINE BITTERS, Treacher & Co.'s	,, ½ pint.	1 4	1 7
GINGER WINE	per doz.	20 0	22 8
MILK PUNCH, Treacher & Co.'s	,,	30 0	33 8
VERMOUTH, FRENCH	,,	22 8	25 0
Do. ITALIAN	,,	19 0	21 4

BEERS, STOUT, &c.

	Cash. Doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Doz. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Doz. Pts. Rs. a.
Bass's Beer, by Forter & Sons	7 4	5 0	8 2	5 10
Bass's Beer by Stone, L.G.A.	6 14	4 12	7 12	5 6
Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Foster & Sons	7 12	5 4	8 10	5 14
Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Burke & Co.	7 12	5 4	8 10	5 14

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.

IND COOPE & Co.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per dozen Quarts	5 8	6 2
Per dozen Pints	3 14	4 6
Per case of 3 dozen Quarts	16 10	18 0
Per case of 6 dozen Pints	22 8	25 8

STRASBURG BOCK ALE.

GRUBER & CIE.

Per dozen Quarts	6 8	7 4
Per dozen Pints	4 0	4 8
Per case of 4 dozen Quarts	25 8	28 0
Per case of 6 dozen Pints	25 0	28 0

M. B. FOSTER & SONS'

SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

Bottles	7 12	9 0
Half-Bottles	5 4	6 0

COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SHERRIES.

Bottled and Shipped Direct by GONZALES BYASS & CO.

	Cash. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. Rs. a.
Amontillado, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xeres Wines.	45 0	50 0
Manzanilla, unsurpassed for delicasy and purity ; it is a "perfect San Luca" Wine of full flavour and firmness	31 0	34 0
Golden Sherry, much admired	32 8	36 8
Old Dry Sherry, free from acidity, specially recommended	31 0	34 8
Vino de Paste, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	23 0	31 8
Pale Dinner Sherry, in great demand as a good clear drinking Sherry	22 0	24 8
Light Sherry	19 0	21 8
Jerezano de la Frontera	25 0	28 0

All Treacher & Co's Wines are imported direct.

SANDEMAN & CO.'S PORT WINES.

Shipped Direct from the Producers.

	Cash. Bots. ½ Bots. Per doz. Rs. a.	Cash. Bots. ½ Bots. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. ½ Bots. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. ½ Bots. Per doz. Rs. a.
Superior Old Port	40 0	...	44 8	...
Fine Old Port	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
Old Port	22 8	...	25 0	...

Special Terms to Messrs. and Clubs.

CHAMPAGNES.

	Cash. Bots. Per doz. Rs. a.	Cash. Bots. ½ Bots. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. ½ Bots. Per doz. Rs. a.
Giesler's "for India" Brand	76 0	40	85 0	45 0
Perrier Jouet's "Finest Dry"	70 0	40 0	78 0	45 0
Perrier Jouet's "Reserve Cuvee"	80 0	42 8	89 0	47 8
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	88 0	46 8	98 0	52 0
Pommery and Greno's Extra Sec.	92 0	48 8	103 0	54 0
Superior Sparkling Saumur	41 0	23 0	46 0	26 0

CLARETS.

FROM P. DUBOIS & CO.

Cotes St. Eulalie	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
St. Julien Medoc	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
Bordeaux	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
Petit Medoc	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4
Superior Medoc	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
Chateau Lagrange	23 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
Graves (white Bordeaux)	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0
Chateau Larose	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
Chateau Margaux	41 8	23 0	46 0	26 0

Agents for Giesler's Champagnes.

BURGUNDY—STILL.

	Cash. Qts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Per doz. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected vintage	43 0	22 8	48 0	25 0
POMARD	25 0	13 12	28 0	15 8
MACON, possessed of fine flavour and aroma.	23 0	12 12	26 0	14 4
BEAUNE, a full-bodied Burgundy	28 8	15 12	32 10	17 8
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured white Burgundy	27 0	15 0	30 0	16 12

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

	Prints. Cash. Per doz. Rs. a.	Prints. Credit. Per doz. Rs. a.
RICH SPARKLING RED, very choice Desert Wine	30 8	34 0

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

FROM DEINHARD & Co.

HOCKS—STILL.

	Cash. Qts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Per doz. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine	33 8	17 8	37 8	19 8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks	58 0	30 0	65 0	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	52 0	27 8	58 8	31 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	37 0	...	41 8	...
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner wine	28 0	15 8	31 8	17 4
OPPENHEIM	22 0	14 8	24 8	16 4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	38 0	20 8	42 8	23 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

SUPERIOR delicate flavour and bouquet	53 8	28 0	59 8	31 8

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	46 4	25 0	51 8	28 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant.	54 0	31 0	60 0	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

			Rs.		Rs
Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
" "P"	" Roadster, 32lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "S"	" Roadster, 35lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "O"	" Road Racer, 26lbs.	"	400	"	445
" "R"	" Road Racer, 29lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "H"	" Roadster, 34lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	"	290	"	220
" "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	"	525	"	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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Books on Art, Education, Language, Composition, Elocution, Shorthand, Drawing, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Artificial, Memory, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Etiquette, Phonography, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Photography, Heat, Light, Astronomy, Electricity, Magnetism, Chemistry, Optics, Botany, Geology, Mining, Mineralogy, Metallurgy, Architecture, Carpentry ; Building, Engineering, Steam Engine, Mechanics, Seamanship, Navigation, Natural History, Birds, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Horses, Poultry Farriery.

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VOTARIES OF THE WHEEL

SHOULD Carry a FIRST AIDS to Accidents in their Wallets, Cuts or bruises can be mended at once. Rs. 1-4.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

IF YOU WORK HARD WITH hand or brain, If you have long hours worry or broken rest, and if you feel the need of a Stimulant

You should try

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

real tonic compounded of the most active nerve foods known (including PHOSPHORUS DAMIANA and COCA), and the finest

RESTORER FOR BODY AND BRAIN

at present before the Indian public.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

"LINSEED COMPOUND." Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.
"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.
LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.
KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERTS (Champion), 1868.
KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, &c.
COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.
CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twines, twine. KAY BROTHERS, Ltd., Stockport, England.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monogrames, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

A PURE & UNOBJECTIONABLE HAIR PRESERVER AND RESTORER is offered in

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

which contains neither paraffin, lead nor any injurious or unpleasant ingredient whatever. It is an entirely Vegetable Compound.

ELEGANTLY PERFUMED,
HIGHLY EFFECTIVE.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIAN USE and suitable for repeated use daily as a Hair Dressing of most desirable character for either sex.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.
BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.
G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "BRANKSOME HALL."

ARRIVED 10TH DECEMBER, 1897.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCES DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Sheds. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th December, 1897.

THE NORWALK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the NORWALK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of America and are now prepared to accept Fire Insurance on goods and properties of all descriptions in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rate of Insurance.

TATA AND SONS.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY INCLUDING R.-M. RAILWAY.

IT is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st January, 1898, the working of the GODEGOOR-CHITOR RAILWAY will be RELINQUISHED by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and taken over by the Godypore State.

H. D. OLIVIERE, Major, R. E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. and R.-M. Railways.

Bombay, 15 December, 1897.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, through Registered Post, up to 1 P.M., on the 5th January 1898, for the SUPPLY for one year by contract at Bombay of LABOUR for making and repairing sails, awnings and tarpaulins, &c.

For further particulars see Bombay Government Gazette of 16th December, 1897, or apply to the Undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 9 December 1897.

UNDERSIGNED REQUIRES ATONCE the SERVICES of a qualified SURVEYOR. Salary Rs. 150 per month. Apply with testimonials to

W. H. WOLFF,
Acting Resident Engineer.

General Offices, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay.

UNEXPECTED DEMAND.

OVER 6,000.

PACKETS SOLD IN THREE WEEKS.

OUR

XMAS CARDS.

OUR HALF-RUPEE PACKETS

containing 6 and 10 cards respectively are daily sold by Hundreds.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET

OUR ONE RUPEE PACKET

containing 6, 8, 9, 12, 20, 25, 40 and 50 respectively

CONTAINS TEN TIMES THE VALUE.

sepcial packets for children for four and six annas

AN EARLY CALL IS REQUESTED.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY'S CO., LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for twelve months, commencing from the first day of January, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight:—

Cocoanut Oil best	About	28 tons.
Castor "	"	11 "
Kerosine " 120° flash	"	6,500 gallons.
" " 150° "	"	2,775 "
Cotton Waste No. 1 best	"	25 tons.
Cylinder Oil	"	2,100 gallons.

To be delivered FREE on Railway Wagons, Waree Bunder, Bombay.

The Contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakage and other preventible causes in transit.

Cocoanut Oil and Castor Oil Casks to be returned free to Waree Bunder, Bombay.

Each item to be tendered for separately.

Sealed Tenders enclosed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent, at his Office, Treasurer's Buildings (Fort), up to 1 P.M. (Guaranteed), on the 20th December, 1897.

Forms of Tender can be had on application at his Office on payment of one Government Rupee.

The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to deposit Security in Government Paper, or in cash, to the extent of five per cent. of the value of the Contract.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

RICHARD ROBERTS,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Secunderabad, 9th December, 1897.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS,
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE

HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
91, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN GONDERIA STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Messrs. Vundrawandas Vithal and Gokuldas Khandas, and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor, Abdool Cader alias Jabroo bin Jaffer Bhiwandker and the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Shaik Adam bin Abdool Cader alias Jabroo in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of August, 1891, the following property viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Gonderia Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 71 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1345, new No. 3 05, 11 Survey No. 1195, and new Survey No. 3985, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3-3, said street Nos. 1-9 and 161, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the Gonderia Street aforesaid, on the north by the house of Shaik Fuckroodin Soobedar, and on the south by the house of Mahomed Ibrahim bin Mahomed Aly Mesra.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Patel's office, the property of a Parsee gentleman, consisting of English hall sofas and chairs, single and double almirahs, vase lamps by Nash, Mutting globe lamps, argand lamps, large size organ with spare roll re-with piano combined, large musical box, playing 24 tunes, Dresden figures, imitation flowers, large real velvet pile hall carpet, 35 by 22 feet, marble busts, bronze figures on pillars, large size figures, sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, octagon harmonium, large iron safes, etc. The property is on view.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT POONA FOR SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bombay, on account of the concerned—

All that piece of ground, containing about 5,700 square yards, and situate at Poona, on the road, next to Fitzgerald Bridge. On this piece of ground there was formerly a bungalow No. 121, which was known by the name of "Aga Khan's Palace."

The bungalow has since been destroyed, and the property will be sold as it now stands.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

7 sluice valves, 5" by 4", by Hamilton and Wood.
5 Ho kinson's injectors.
2 industrial lamps.
1 Lock's hydraulic boiler.
2 casks bisulphate of soda.
On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Penins dar—
2 cases printing ink.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong double seated brougham.
1 strong landow with handsome iron gear Arab horse, about 6 years, neat 15.2, goes both in saddle and harness.
1 Singer's model bicycle with Dunlop's pneumatic non-slipping tyres and Brooks's saddle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m.

The effects of the late Mr. E. F. VIEGAS, consisting of gold hunting watch by Perigaux, diamond rings, signet ring, watch guards, collar buttons, studs and solitaires, loose diamond, musical clock, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. J. LAIDLAW, consisting of single cot, chairs, crockery, wearing apparel, eye-glasses, etc.

The effects of the late LIADHUR WALJI, consisting of chests of drawers, boxes, stools, pictures, globes lamps, copper, brass, and German silver ware, gold ornaments, ring, etc.

The effects of the late MANOCKJEE DOOLJEE DARUWALLA, consisting of silver watch with chain, iron cot, wearing apparel, copper and brass pots, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY TOYS AND LEATHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, the following fancy goods such as glass, almera, table and chair, very large size, fish bowl ers and chandelier and wall brackets, leather goods, nut as gladstone and dressing bags, breef bags, plate ware, lady's companions, mechanical toys, dolls, glass, table ornaments, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY FROM MOSERT, KARLSBAD, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

under instructions from the Commercial Bank of India Limited, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Goolam Hussein Amiroodin, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., and the following days, at 2 p.m., each day, at the "Allied Building," Hornby Road, Fort,

Several cases of very rich glassware and crockery from Messrs. Karlsbad, consisting of sets of dinner, dessert and breakfast services, flower jars, flower vases, centre-pieces, epergnes of various designs and of variety of colours and shapes.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit all purchasers, and is on view, catalogues will be printed.

On SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, cottage piano by Rose and Co., American organ, fish bowl, water carts garden, iron benches, tables and hanging lamps, pictures, etc., the property of PESTONJEE MERWANJEE NABIELWALA, Esq.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN MUTTON STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Essajee Noorbhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of January next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Mutton Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 1312, new No. 870, old survey No. 1099 and new survey No. 4119, and assessed by the assessor and collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C ward No. 7160 and street Nos. 135 and 135 containing by admeasurement 107 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Mutton Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Bapoo Saheb Kairay, and on the south by the house of the said Essajee Noorbhai and which said hereditaments and premises now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN SHAIK ABDOOL PACKMODIA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Essajee Noorbhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of January next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of government pension and tax land of ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Shaik Abdool Packmodia Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 1215, and new survey No. 4917, and assessed by the Collector of municipal rates and taxes under No. 30, containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by Shaik Abdool Packmoria Street, on the north by the house of Muloor Nalbund, and on the south by the piece of vacant ground of Gungabai and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th December, 1897.

THE NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS AND WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT G. I. P. RAILWAY VICTORIA TERMINUS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place,—

A large lot of unclaimed goods.

Also on account and risk of the London Lyric Theatrical Company—

A lot of the company's unclaimed goods.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By Order of Mr. Moola Abdool Hoosein Moola Vulleejee and on account and risk of Mr. Nessy Pearo Mahomed—

1 water freezing machine.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria with removable coach-box.
1 pair of handsome strong grey horses, young, both good in single and double harness.
1 C. B. chaise (Arab pony, 13-3, 5 years, a good trapper and jumper, believed sound.
1 handsome strong Ball cart in very good order.
1 Cleanly-bred black entire pony about 13-3, 5 years, quiet on harness and saddle carries a lady.
1 C. B. dun pony, 4 years, about 12 2½, quiet in saddle and harness.

The property of George Mac Laren, Esq.,

1 Handsome strong-built and victoria, very little used and in very good order.
1 set dog harness, 14-2 and a set of brass mounted harness.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY CALLIPASTA FANCY FIGURES AND FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an invoice of fancy callipasta figures under glass domes and wooden stands, suitable for drawing-room decoration.

Also an invoice of fancy goods consisting of chess and game boards, rocking horse, toilet table, watch-stands, mirror brackets, ink-stands, travelling bags and trunks, vases, China goods, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAMATIPURA BAZAAR STREET.

TO-MORROW, Saturday the 18th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and with the consent and concurrence of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Sheriba Venkati, an insolvent, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Elsette Sastiba and the said Sheriba Venkati, the following property:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement 1916 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land and ground rent under old No. 3291, new No. 10053, old Survey No. 2118 and New Survey No. 6256 with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed formerly under No. 47 and now under Ward E, No. 1320 and street No. 81, 81, 82, 83 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the Camatipura Bazaar Street, on or towards the west by a public passage on or towards the north by Camatipura 7th Street, and on or towards the south by the public passage and Masjid, and which said piece of land, messuage, building and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors or any one of them.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 431 BAGS FLOUR.

On MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 11th A.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Mill premises, Mazagon, by order of the Bombay Flour Mill Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Vishram Megjee—

21 bags superfine flour.
75 bags export white flour.

On account and risk of Tayeb Hajee Ayeb—

23 bags export white flour.

On account and risk of Hajee Ayeb Remtoola—

13 bags export white flour.

On account and risk of Cursandas Chaterbhuj—

18 bags bazar white flour.
41 bags shop 2 special flour.

On account and risk of Hutaraj Hurry—

228 bags Pollards white.
13 bags Pollards white.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WALKERS.

A Good Opportunity to Secure First Class Horses at a Cheap Rate.

Under instructions from Mr. James Tulloch, the well-known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Remount Stable, Kennedy Sea Face, to the highest bidder, the balance of the shipment consisting of some good thorough bred pairs unbroken, including some handsome pairs and saddle and harness horses in fine order, broken, unbroken and also 3 good race horses, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT, and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Mr. James Pearse's Shop, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate Mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese vases rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, &c., the property of G. Mesaren Esquire.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th December, 1897.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

ABRICOTINA.

THE BEST KNOWN LIQUEUR OF THE DAY!

USED AT CLUBS AND MESSES.

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
West-am-Rhein,
Germany.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

These can be recommended as good smokes:—				Cash Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do. "	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do. "	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do. "	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do. "	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do. "	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do. "	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	"	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100	"	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

SEASON

1897-98

NEW STOCK

OF

LADIES' SHOES

FOR

HOUSE WEAR,
WALKING,
EVENING WEAR.
HIGH-CLASS GOODS,
EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.

ANALYTICAL RECORDS.

AULD SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 80·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° C amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1892-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON	HONGKONG,	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING under the Auspices of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION will be held on FRIDAY next, the 17 inst., at 5-15 P.M., in the Hall of the FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE, to adopt a MEMORIAL to the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the question of the expenses of FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS and the FRONTIER POLICY.

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
AMIRUDIN TYEBJI,
Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association.

14 December, 1897.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 16th and 17th December, 1897, for the purpose of BALLOTTING for the ELECTION of the DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1898. The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M., till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, December 10th, 1897.

I THE Undersigned hereby notify that I have CHANGED the name of the s. s. PEKIN belonging to me to s. s. JUBEDA.

HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

UNDER the New Rules the COLLEGE COURSE COMMENCED on the 1st instant, but FRESH MEN will be ADMITTED up till 3rd January, 1898.

A Copy of the College Rules and Regulations will be forwarded on application to the Undersigned.

JAS. MILLS, Vety.-Major, A.V.D.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

9th November, 1897.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilletta" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Screws with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Moulmein.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tamanarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIS

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. | 1 bon. |	1,325
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Commercial & Ld., Mgc.	10 by 24, 15,000	100	100 | 75	10 p.c.	122½
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank Indiafa	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Gliming Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd. 14 x	200
Bhowmagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	130
Broach Gawnpore Press Co., Lt.	800	200	200	14	170
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	100	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,1.0
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	81½
Express	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,049
Fleming	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Gaikwy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hospital Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Jam Saheb	240	450	450	Rs 40	480
Madras Press Co., Ld.	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahomedbhai Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	500	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	250	125	125	dvd Rs 6	85
Mutual Co.	400	400	400	dvd Rs20	376
Mutual Ld.	250	25	all	15	205
New Beras	60	80	500	dvd Rs45	540xd
New Indian	41 00	125	125	dvd 16½	155
Prince of Wales, Sabapathy (Bellary)	130	500	500	20	400xd
Samson	300	500	500	20	585
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES					
				Half-yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	900	Nil	750
Alliance	1,000	1,100	all	50	535
Anglo-Indian	1,346	—	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	613	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	750
Bombay Uniteed	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	800	dvd Rs.30	615
Bombay Nagpur Manufg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		620
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	725
Central India	1,000	800	500	dvd Rs.70	1,675
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1010
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Gonnagihi Mills	600	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	5524
Ozerle Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	535
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	980
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	490
India Ginning and Pressing	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	230
DCo., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Dhun Mills	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	60
Hindustan	870	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	610
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,200	500	500	25	715
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	60
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.10	890
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1090
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	600	500	20	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	220
Jayaji Ballon	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	573
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.35	840
Khangsum Manfg. Co.	400	280	250	Nil	956
Khatao Mancunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	725xd
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	235
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Laksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,450
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2567½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	1224
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2185
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	280
Madura Mills	7,775	100	100	Nil	par
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Oriental	5,732	625	625	dvd Rs20	340
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,280
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	830
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1185
Samson	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	900
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2075
Soondercas	700	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs70	780
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Maharatta	1,215	250	250	dv Rs.12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld.	1800	250	250	Rs.60	280
Standard Mill Co.	1,000	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dv. Rs.15	510
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Vasishunker Lukhmishunker & Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	41½xd.
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	1,000	Nil	200nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	700
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	235
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	—
MISCELLANEOUS					
				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	195
Back Bay Boat	500	50	50	12	46
Bailpan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Bhuma Tradiag Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,800
Do. New Issue	900	375	625	75	1,705
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	57
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	600	500	500	5-pr. ct	501
Bombay Flour Mills	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mill's	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	—	52
Indian Seamen's Insurance					
Ship Asso	5,000	100	10	18 pr. ct.	18
John Robertson & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	2½	350
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	300	30	183
Marine & Gen. Ld.	4,800	100	100	dvd Rs15	160
Napier Hotel	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Native Fire & Oriental Gov't Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	42 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	457xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,045
Thacker & Co.	1,200	100	100	135	158
Telephone Co.	9200	251	100	dvd Rs11	27 5-

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-13
China Leaf	"	25-9
Fresh, bar Gold, old	"	24-10
Do. do. new	"	25-9
Australian bar Gold 100	"	25-10
Bombay bar Gold	"	25-9
Sovereigns	"	16-8
Do. Dragons	"	16-2
Bar Silver 17	"	79-8
Do. 17½	"	79 12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun-rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 5h. 26m. High water 3-39 m., 4-57a. Low water, 10-45m., 10-27a.

Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of a Deputy Chairman, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Public meeting called by the Presidency Association re Frontier Expedition, Framji Institute, 5-15 p.m.

Concert, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Cycling Club, 9-30 p.m.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45, this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day, the charges on Foreign Money orders and British Postal orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 37, *viz.*, 1s. 3d. per rupee.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.—The annual general meeting of the subscribers of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund will take place in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, at 3 p.m., to-morrow.

ANTONIO D'SOUZA'S SCHOOL, MAZAGON.—Referring to the recent annual inspection of this school by the Deputy Educational Inspector, the Hon'ble Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, C. D., writes in his report :—" Considering the peculiar difficulties of the year, the state of the schools is very satisfactory. It is a very useful primary school, and wisely limits its work to the first three standards."

WATSON'S WHISKY.—Messrs. Fischer and Co., the agents of this well-known brand of whisky, send us a wall calendar and a blotter for 1898. The latter is strongly bound, and well got up, and will be of even more use on the desk than it has been in former years, since it contains a " Desk prompter and Address book," giving information for daily use. The prompter consists of ten quarto pages of small print, and is a veritable vade mecum.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	L'Esprit de Corps ..... Mallandaine.
Overture	Flote Barsche ..... Suppe.
Fantasia	Paul Jones ..... Planquette.
Mazurka	Ein Liebesduo ..... Faust
Duet (from 2nd Act.)	Regoletto ..... Verdi.
Valse	Gouttes de Rosee ..... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE FORTHCOMING SOLAR ECLIPSE.—The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Principal of Wilson College, gave a lecture at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Wednesday evening, upon the subject of the total Eclipse of the Sun on January 22nd next. There was a large and interested audience, and Dr. Mackichan held his hearers spell bound as he explained to them some of the features of this phenomenon, and the expectancy of astronomers to be able to obtain that scientific knowledge of the heavens likely to be obtained from the eclipse. The lecture was illustrated by magic lantern views, by a map of India showing the line of totality, by charts of the prism, and by a spectroscope. The subject was treated in a popular manner, and the technical details into which the lecturer was obliged to enter became interesting even to non-scientific hearers when expounded by so able a speaker. A collection on behalf of the funds of the Association was made during the evening. The lecture was repeated last night at the Byculla Branch of the Y. M. C. A., and a large audience was again attracted.

FATAL RESULT OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Kamatipura 10th Lane, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Rajaram Rajana, a house-painter, aged thirty years, residing with his wife in that street. The deceased had recently taken to drink and did no work. After running through his savings he commenced to pawn and sell the ornaments belonging to his wife, and even the cooking pots, to obtain money for drinking. This gave rise to occasional quarrels between the husband and wife, the latter having to bear all the household expenses. At 8 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, Rajaram left home, taking with him two ear ornaments, belonging to his wife, which he had removed from her person during the previous night while she was asleep. He returned home at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, dead drunk, and abused and assaulted his wife, who, fearing some mischief from the deceased, went away to her sister's house, leaving Rajaram alone at home. About 8 p.m., the landlord's son went into the room occupied by the deceased to recover the rent, when he found deceased lying unconscious and breathing heavily on the floor. He sent for deceased's wife, who arrived, and the police were informed. A medical practitioner was summoned, but on his arrival Rajaram was found to be dead. A verdict of death from excessive drinking was returned.

ROBBED BY A SERVANT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Madan Mohan alias Motee Succaram, a Hindu, was charged by Inspector Walton with theft as a servant of a quantity of woollen and cotton clothing, of the value of Rs. 162, the property of his masters, Roopchand Balaram, and two other students residing in a house at Tardeo. The complainants arrived in Bombay from up-country in the latter part of the month of October last to be present at the Matriculation examination, and temporarily put up at Sleater Road, Tardeo. Immediately on their arrival in Bombay they engaged the accused as their domestic servant, and on the morning of the 2nd ultimo, while the complainants were absent at the examination, the accused opened their trunks and made away with the property. Complainants returned home in the evening, and finding the property missing, they made a report to the police. While the latter were making inquiries, information was received that the accused was arrested at Poona, with the whole of the stolen property in his possession. Complainants were informed, and after their examination was over they proceeded to Poona and identified the property as their own. The accused was thereupon brought down to Bombay in police custody on the 14th instant. The accused, it appears, left Bombay on the same evening he committed the theft, and proceeded to Poona, where he was arrested on suspicion. The accused, in his defence, said that the property was given to him by another servant of the complainants'. He was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says :—Rao Bahadur Hari Vinayek Sathe has been appointed Assistant Superintendent, Thana Revenue Survey, from the 5th instant. Mr. M. F. Fernandez, Temporary Assistant Surgeon in charge of Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Ready money Charitable Dispensary, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Municipal Board of Bandora, vice Dr. J. F. Goussalves, L. M., transferred to Ratnagiri. —The following Thana candidates have successfully passed the examination for the degree of L. C. E in the Bombay University last month :—Messrs. Trimbak Sukharam Deshmukh and Mahadev Ganesh Dongre.—It is said that several owners of empty houses had let their tenements to persons coming from Kalyan, Panvel, and other infected districts within the past few days.—Under the special plague rules made under section (2) of the Epidemic Diseases Act III. of 1897, Inspector Luxman Bhikaji lodged a complaint in the Court of Huzur Deputy Collector and First-Class Magistrate, Thana, on Saturday last, against Narsu Narayen Kumbhar, residing in Channi's Koliwada, for concealing a plague case in his house on the 5th instant.—On Monday last, Shets Jamnadas Javeridas and Gabla Pranjivan were placed before the First-Class Magistrate of Thana by the police for obstructing Bye-laws of the Thana Municipality, made under the provisions of the District Municipal Act VI. of 1873. They were on conviction fined Rs. 2 each. The former is the father of a Municipal Commissioner of Thana. In this case the magistrate has issued warrants to arrest Shets Nagindas Bhaidas and Tulsidas Ramdas for not making their appearance in the court according to the summonses served on them to appear before him on the above mentioned day, charged with the same offence (i. e., obstructing the Bye-laws).—By orders of the District Magistrate, Thana, the retrial of the case (The Thana Municipality vs. Kasinath Vishnu Fadke) of the editor of the Thana *Arunodaya* will take place on the 20th instant, in the court of the First-Class City Magistrate, under sections 448 and 352 of the Indian Penal Code.

BOMBAY SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY.

ENTRIES ADDITIONAL RACES.

THE BIG-STAKES—HANDICAP FOR ALL HORSES.

H H Aga Khan's b aus geld Beadsman, 5 yrs.
Aga Moochool Shah's b e f Sampler, 4 yrs.
Mr R P Kapadia's b aus geld Roy.
Mr R B's b aus geld Marwari.
Mr Tullock's b aus geld, Sackcloth, Invader-woeful.
Mr Graham's b aus geld Luxury.

THE DECEMBER STAKES—HANDICAP FOR ARAB HORSES.

Mr Lyndon's g a h Khusru.
H H Aga Khan's b g al Mehiraj, 5 yrs.
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Hellos 6 yrs.
Mr Ahmed Bushari's g a gal Chanda.
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a g Shewiman.
Mr Bezonji Pestonjee's b a g Nobleman.
Mr M S B's b a g Zoolfair, 13-3
Mr D D's g a h Rathore.
Handicaps will be published 8 a.m. at race.

CECIL GRAY, Sec. W. I. T. C.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

A NEW COLLEGE FOR BOMBAY.

THE latest addition to the Bombay Colleges is to be opened next week in a spacious building on the Esplanade, at the northern end of Hornby Row, in the large block of buildings which contain two High Schools, the New High and the Esplanade High Schools. This College, which is called the "Collegiate Institution," is the outcome of the zeal of a few distinguished undergraduates who have at heart the cause of higher education in Western India, under the lead of Mr. R. P. Karkaria, who is well-known as an educationalist as well as a man of letters. The aim of these young men is to conduct a college in Bombay on the principles of self-sacrifice and zeal for the spread of knowledge for its own sake which gave birth some fifteen years ago to the Deccan Education Society and the Ferguson College at Poona. Government have repeatedly asked the cultured men among the native communities to relieve it of some of the burden of higher education by opening private colleges on the model of the Government institutions. This new Collegiate Institution is a step in this direction, and aims to do for Bombay what has already been done for Poona by the band of young men under the late Messrs. Agarkar, Apte, and others. The dabbling in politics which has recently brought the Ferguson College into bad odour is to be studiously avoided by the new College, as is indeed to be expected from the well-known political views of Mr. Karkaria, its principal, who has scant sympathy with the headlong politicians of the day and who has denounced their political zeal on more than one occasion. We learn that he has chosen for his inaugural lecture, to be delivered early next month, the subject of "Politics in Indian University Election," in which he will advocate the complete exclusion of politics from Indian Colleges and deprecate the misleading allusions to current political affairs which vitiate the lecturing of some Indian professors. The college is to be strictly an academic institution; and it is refreshing to find at the present day a band of cultured young men taking such a sensible view of their duties towards their raw inexperienced pupils. Whatever views the professors may hold themselves, the Principal of the Collegiate Institution is determined that they shall not appear in their lectures.

The staff consists of picked men of great ability who have made a speciality of their various subjects. Mr. Karkaria, the Principal of the college, is Professor of English Literature. He is already sufficiently well-known in academic circles in Bombay as a Professor and University Examiner. As Senior Fellow and Assistant Professor of English Literature and History and Political Economy for several years at St. Xavier's College he won golden opinions from both his colleagues, the Reverend and learned fathers, and his pupils of the Previous, Intermediate and B. A. classes. The testimonials which he has received from some most eminent Europeans are really unique and very creditable. Mr. Karkaria is now preparing the collection of Sir George Birdwood's writings for early publication in England. He is also, we see, entrusted with the volume on "Indian Life and Thought since the Mutiny" in the new Victorian Era Series, edited by Mr. J. H. Rose, of Cambridge University. The other professors are all well versed in University work as lecturers and examiners. Mr. K. G. Deshpande, who is Professor of Sanskrit and Mathematics, is a graduate of the Bombay as well as Cambridge University in which he became Senior Optime and passed in the Mathematical Tripos. He was Government of India Scholar and is also a Barrister-at-law. He has been examiner in our University in Mathematics for several years. Mr. N. Pandse, who is also Professor of Mathematics, is an M.A., and was Senior Fellow and lecturer in Mathematics at Elphinstone College. Mr. N. P. Pavri, M.A., LL.B., Professor of History and Latin, is another distinguished graduate of St. Xavier's College, who is a modest and retiring scholar of great promise and ability. His proficiency in Latin language and literature is unique among Indians, and the high testimonials he has received from the St. Xavier's professors, the best judges of Latin on this side of India, are very flattering. There are two professors of Persian, one an Indian Mahomedan and the other a Persian—born Zoroastrian. The former, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtolla Kaderbhai, B.A., proceeded to England after graduating here, and completing his education in London joined the bar. He is the brother of our well-known citizen, Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtolla, and is a very sound Persian scholar. We are glad to see a Mahomedan on Mr. Karkaria's staff, which is thus rendered thoroughly cosmopolitan and representative. Mr. Rustom S. Kermani, the other Professor of Persian, is well known for his command over the pure Persian of Persia, where he was born and educated. He was Professor of Persian in the Bhavnagar State College, where he became very popular and was also examiner in Persian for the M. A. in the Bombay University. M. Guyot, of the University of Besangon, a born Frenchman, was originally selected for French; but owing to his unavoidable absence from Bombay another arrangement will soon be made for the French chair. The Parsee sacred languages, Avesta and Pahalvi, recently introduced into the college curriculum by the University, are not forgotten by Mr. Karkaria; and a very competent scholar has been appointed Professor of these languages. This is Mr. Sheriarji Bharucha, who has been teaching these languages in the Madressa, and has been their life long student. He was also examiner in them in the M. A. to our University.

The new college, it will be seen from this, is very capably equipped for the work before it. At present it will teach up to the Previous examination; but in the course of time it is intended to teach the complete course for the B. A. degree. An M. A. class is also to be opened for graduates, taking up the Literature and Latin and other languages group as well as the History and Philosophy group. There are six scholarships for those who have passed among the first fifty in rank at the Matriculation examination; and also several free and half studentships for poor and deserving men. There is also one Fellowship to be competed for by graduates who have passed with honors during the present and the past years. As it is one of the objects of this college to cheapen sound higher education, the fee is kept at the low figure of Rs. 36 per term, the smallest charged by the Bombay Colleges. A very interesting feature which Mr. Karkaria contemplates engrafting on his institution is a kind of University Extension Scheme of lectures for those students who do not go up for University examination and yet desire to study subjects like literature, history, political economy, etc. This scheme will be announced later on, and will, we are sure, be the most attractive feature in education in our city. Mr. Karkaria and his colleagues have launched a scheme fraught with important consequences to the higher education of the natives of Bombay and neighbouring districts. We wish him all the success which his institution merits.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND—BOMBAY BRANCH.

AMOUNT previously acknowledged		Rs. 273,227-13-3
Less—		
Amount subscribed locally by the Ratnagiri District, retained and subsequently expended in local charities now excluded from the General fund	Rs. 1321-5-0	
PANCHMAHALS AND REWAKANTHA BRANCH.		
Amount subscribed but not received ...	Rs. 150- 0-0	
Exchange on 750 Habashai rupees converted into Government rupees	Rs. 137-12-9	Rs. 287-12-9
KATHIAWAD BRANCH.		
Local expenses	.. 54-5-6	
	Rs. 1,676-7-3	Rs. 276,551-8-0
Subscriptions through the Collector of Kolaba	..	72-0-0
Do. do. Bijapur	..	30-0-0
Do. do. Belgaum	..	235-6-0
From " X "	..	5-0-0
" N. W. P.	..	5-0-0
		Rs. 276,893-14-0

A. LESLIE,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay 15th December 1897.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A MAGISTRATE'S ORDER AGAINST THE THAKORE OF LIMBDI.

RE THE THAKORE OF LIMBDI AN D EIGHT OTHERS.

THIS was an application by Shri Jaswatsingjee, Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, and eight others, for revision of an order passed by the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Ahmedabad on the 16th September, 1897, under Section 137 of the Criminal Procedure Code, directing the petitioners to remove certain unlawful obstructions alleged to have been made by them in the bed of a river called Utavli, which passes by the village Vadhela belonging to the Limbdi Durbar, and which, in flowing towards Navda, disappears in that village. Mr. Anderson, with Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker and Mr. Ramdath V. Desai, appeared for the petitioners; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, with the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, appeared for the opponent.

It appeared that the order to the petitioners was issued by Mr. D. N. Nanavati, Sub-divisional Magistrate of Ahmedabad, on the application of Manilal Bhaghubai, an honorary assistant to the Government Pleader of Ahmedabad. It was urged against the order that the previous history of the case shewed the Utavli had never been alleged to be a public river within the meaning of section 37 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code. It is not a public river near the site of the excavation and fillings which were alleged to have been done by the Limbdi Durbar, and which the order in question directed the petitioners to remove. The site is within the limits of the Limbdi village of Wadhela, and the stream at this place is part of that village. The court below had no jurisdiction to interfere in a matter in which both the parties claimed proprietary right over the property in dispute, &c.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his judgment, said: In this case the magistrate has ordered the applicant, who is the Thakore of Limbdi and the owner of the village of Wadhela, to remove an obstruction from the river Utavli. The real point for our decision is whether the obstruction is such as could be subject of an order under section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The river Utavli is said to have its rise in Kathyawar to run through the lands of several villages, and after a course of some 25 miles to come to the villages of Wadhela and Navda. It forms their boundary for some short distance. It then bifurcates; and the two streams end by absorption into the soil of the respective villages. The Thakore of Limbdi has, to use the words of the magistrate, performed some digging in the currents of the river and has raised a mound by filling in earth, and has thereby diverted the flow towards Wadhela, in other words, he has, by means of trench and a dam, diverted the course of the river, so that now the greater portion of the water of the river flows into Wadhela and little or no water runs into Navda, whereas before the water was pretty evenly distributed between the two. Navda is like Wadhela a talukdari village and was owned by one Latifkhan, who made the original complaint in this matter (Exhibit 8) on the 28th September, 1896. There has been prior to this a long standing litigation between the two talukdars relative to the water of the river. In 1877, a suit was filed by the owner of Wadhela against the owner of Navda, because the latter had erected a dam which prevented the water flowing into Wadhela. It was decided in 1883 by this High Court, which declared the plaintiff entitled to have a free flow of water into Wadhela. The proceedings in execution of this decree were not finally concluded till 1896. (See P. Judgment 1896, page 480.) It must have been very soon after this that the Acts now complained of were done. Section 133 of the Code deals only with an obstruction in a way, river, or channel which is, or may be, lawfully used by the public. The words seems to imply not only that the river or channel must be one of public use, but that the obstruction much be of that public use. The questions, therefore, that arise are :—1. Whether the Utavli is a river which is, or may be, lawfully used by the public. 2. If so whether there has been any unlawful obstruction caused to that use by the acts of the applicant. The best definition of the word river that I can find is given in the Tagore Law Lectures 1889 (Riparian Rights) viz. :—"A running stream of water arising at its source by the operation of natural law and by the same law pursuing certain course on the earth's surface and in a defined channel, being bounded on either side by banks, shores, or walls, until it discharges itself into the sea, lake, or a marsh." This, however, says nothing about size, and, therefore, ought, I think, to be supplemented by the definition in Webster's dictionary, viz. :—"A large stream of water flowing in a channel on land towards the ocean, a lake or another river; a stream larger than a rivulet or brook." This so-called river, the Utavli, is scarcely shown to come within this definition. It seems to be merely a collection of rain-water in hollow ground which has a certain flow owing to the low level and porous nature of the soil in Navda and Wadhela. There is no evidence of its condition in the dry weather, and no one says that it flows the whole year round. I do not even know whether it flows wholly in one direction. The map shows it to be broadest in the middle part of its course and to dwindle away on each side. Further inquiry, however, would be necessary in order to be able to properly answer this part of the question. Assuming, however, that the Utavli is a river, it is clear that no user of it by the public, either actual or possible, is proved. Apparently it is nowhere even alleged to be a public river. At common law all rivers above the flow and reflow of the tide are *prima facie* deemed to be private. A public river would be one that was intended for the use of the public, subjected, that is to say, by law to a kind of servitude in favour of all members of the State. The Utavli is neither tidal nor navigable. It is not the property of the State. It is used by the inhabitants of the villages through which it runs, but they make no other use of it than that of ordinary riparian occupants, and the Talukdars who are the parties to this proceeding expressly claim it as their private property, because it runs through their land. In his complaint Latifkhan calls Navda his village, and says that " the river of that village is named Utavli and its water is used for all purposes by the inhabitants of that village. No one has a right, except to himself, to use the water of the river for crops and produce. Therefore, on payment to me of the fixed amount and obtaining my permission people of the opposite side as well as others use it." A similar claim was made in the civil suit by the Talukdar of Wadhela. Each riparian proprietor claims the stream as his own and the use of the water for his benefit alone. It is, therefore, impossible to answer the first questions otherwise than in the negative. 2. The answer to the second question is given by the magistrate himself. Every riparian holder, he says, has the right to use the water flowing past his land. He cannot, however, interfere, as the Talukdar of Wadhela (Limbdi Thakore) has done in the present case with the rights of other holders in his neighbourhood because a serious loss is thus now inflicted upon the Navda Talukdar. This, too, was the complaint of the Navda Talukdar, that his private rights as a riparian proprietor had been infringed. Just as in the former case the Wadhela Talukdar complained against his neighbour of Navda, so here the Navda Talukdar complains against him of Wadhela of an obstruction of his private rights as owner of property, a private injury causing private loss. I am of opinion that section 133 cannot extend to such an obstruction. My learned colleague agrees with me in this opinion, and, therefore, we reverse the order of the magistrate.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in his decision, remarked: A series of decisions on section 133—(Queen-Empress vs. Bissessur Sahu and another 17, I.L.R., Cal. 502; Bassaruddin Bhinah, Baha Rali, 11, I.L.R., Cal. 8; Askar Mea, vs. Subdar Mea 12, I.L.R., Cal. 137; Luckhee Narain Banerjee and others vs. Ramkumar Mukherjee 15, I.L.R., Cal. 504)—clearly establish that the magistrate has no jurisdiction under it where a *bona-fide* dispute exists as to whether the place where the obstruction is made is public or private property, though at the same time the magistrate has power to enquire and determine whether or not the objection is a *bona-fide* one. In the present case the applicant raised the contention in the court below that the river Utavli was not a public stream, but belonged to him, and it was urged for him by the Government Pleader that the place where the alleged obstruction was caused was not a public place but belonged to the applicant. The evidence recorded before the magistrate raises indeed some presumption that the river Utavli is a public stream. It takes its rise in Kathiawar, and after flowing for 20 miles past, some fourteen villages, in the Dhanduka Taluka belonging some to Government and others to different Talukdars and Girassias, it loses itself in the *khari* or marsh of Bawaliari, such a stream not being over its whole length the property of any private owner, and being used by all may be assumed to have some of the characteristics of a public stream. In the view I have taken of the facts of the case the points is not very material. Section 133 contemplates not only that the river should be public, but that the obstruction must be caused to some public right. The Gospel under which this section occurs is headed "Public Nuisances," and the section itself requires that the obstruction to be removed must be in a way, river, or channel which may be lawfully used by the public. The prosecution, though instituted by the Assistant Government Pleader, was the result of a complaint made by the Talukdar of Navda, who in his complaint claimed full and sole ownership of the river within the limits of his village. The former complaint was made some eight months after the alleged obstruction. The applicant, who is the Talukdar of Wadhela, a neighbouring village, also claimed the river at the place where the obstruction has taken place to be his property. The villagers of Navda have no independent rights to the use of the water in the river for irrigation purposes. The loss and advantage in this dispute is solely of the Talukdar of Navda or of Wadhela. It was on the same footing that the two Talukdars fought the previous suit in respect of the removal of a dam higher up the river which the Navda Talukdar had placed, and in which case this court up held the applicant's right to the unrestricted flow of water at all seasons into the channel of Wadhela. The present obstruction is in one sense the result of the full execution of that decree, the digging in the channel and the filling up of the bed of river being intended to ensure a permanent flow of water in the channel. It is thus clear that the obstruction is not a public nuisance, and is not an invasion of a public right. The dispute is

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 10.

Consols in London recovered 1-8th per cent. yesterday, being quoted at 113 1-16; Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 117½. The price of Bar Silver declined 5-16d., say to 26 5-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 3-8 cent. cheaper, at 57 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·85½ dollars, 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 7-16 per cent., to £60 7-8. The Exchange Bank's put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-8d., making it stand at 1s. 2 25-32d. per rupee. French Rentes in Paris remained at 104; Paris Exchange on London was two centimes lower at fcs. 25·23½.

At the biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday 40 lakhs were allotted at 1s. 3 1-32d., of which Calcutta took 29½ lakhs, Bombay a lakh, and Madras 9½ lakhs. Extra allotments were made to the amount of 4½ lakhs on Bombay and half-a-lakh on Madras, at 1s. 3 1-16d.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 38 1-4s. per 416lbs., sellers via Canal, April-May shipment to Havre; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 37s. per 416lbs., sellers via Canal, same shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; Brown Rapeseed at 35s. per 416lbs., same shipment to the same ports, business done via Canal; and Linseed at 35s. per 416lbs., same shipment to Amsterdam, tone of the market for Linseed firm.

All spot and arrival prices of Cotton were now unchanged in Liverpool yesterday. The market closed steady; Surats dull; and arrivals steady; Sales 12,000 bales; Imports 34,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday the price of spot Cotton still remained at 5¾ cents per lb. Futures being slightly lower, at 5·76 for March, and 5·90 for June. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 70,000 bales, the comparison for the three seasons now being as follows:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts...	70,000	46,000	29,000
Four days' do. ...	274,000	231,000	147,000
Since 1st September.....	4,725,000	4,237,000	3,033,000

Only a small business in our local Cotton market has been reported to-day, the feeling having been quiet, and prices unchanged. Exporters, however, have been larger buyers than of late, and have taken 1,250 bales out of the total of 1,550 sold to-day, say 450 Damargaum, at Rs. 151½ to 153; 500 Akote, at Rs. 151; 200 Bengal, at Rs. 135; and 100 Berampore, at Rs. 154 per candy—all ready new Cotton. The Mills have bought only 200 Akola, at Rs. 151 to 153; and 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 157.

The weather and crop reports from the Cotton districts received this morning advise a continuance of seasonable weather; but mention no new feature of interest regarding the crop.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	4,314 bales.
Wheat	11,038 cwts.
Linseed	2,245 "
Rapeseed	601 "
Gingellyseed	17,309 "
Castorseed	893 "
Rice.....	5,337 "

MONEY.—The increase in the demand for this commodity, as disclosed by the last Return of the Bank of Bombay, has led the Bank to raise their rates this afternoon by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 6 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 3 1-32 to 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3¼d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper was small, and a fair amount of Merchants' Bills was offering, a little having been placed early in the day at the above quotation, Resales began to come out later on, and Banks were unwilling to buy much, though it was freely offering at 1s. 3 7-32d. before the close; the market leaving off firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 3	5-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 3	5-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight.	...1s. 3	7-32d. "
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 3	11-32d. "
Francs 3 do.	...1·61½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet in tone to-day at a decline of ¼th to 3-16ths per cent. on yesterday's quotations for 3½ per Cents, say at 97⅝ for Money, and 97 9-16 for Account, at which rates the market closed. Three nominal.

SHARES.—Central India Mills have to-day advanced Rs. 35, Manockjee Petit Rs. 7 1-2, Sholapore Rs. 5; and Swadeshi have declined Rs. 15.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Arabia s—2000 cwts bone meal, Croft and Co; 90 bales wool, Tyeb Hajee; 72 bales wool, J Valley; 216 bales wool, L Bulandas; 224 cwt cow yarn, L Manockchand; 64 bales wool, Mooljee Thakersee; 100 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 10,000 cwt bone meal, Mooljee Jamail; 100 bales, cotton, Gaddum and Co.
FOR HULL.
Mikado s—1,000 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Ravenna s—4 bales carpets, Hajee S Lalljee and Co; 10 cases nutmeg, Moleaina Lalljee; 202½ cwt gum, N H Mowjee; 11 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 2 bales carpets, and 20 cwt deer horns, V Gangjee; 22 bales skins and hides and 1 pot rose oil, N F Futehally and Co; 2000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Ravenna s—2 cases woollen carpets, King King and Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Gaekwar s 1100 cwt buffalo horns, E C Nanjee.
FOR HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels s—100 cwt gum, B Nazir and Co; 2,900 cwt bonemeal, E C Nanjee; 14,362 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Arabia s—4,899 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 cwt gum, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Murex s—113 tons old iron, Hussonally M Hakimjee.
FOR HONGKONG.
Rohilla s—76 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Rohilla s—302 bales twist, A E J Abraham; 354 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 59 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 180 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 600 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 380 bales twist, R Canjee and Co.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th November 1897, on 140·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,830	10,300	10	13,110
Or per mile of Railway	20	73	...	93
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	65,653	1,85,685	1,833	2,53,171
Total for 19 weeks...	68,453	1,95,985	1,843	2,66,281
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,153	8,176	70	12,399
Per mile of Ry. do.	30	58	..	88
Total to corresponding date do.	69,059	2,15,746	3,271	2,88,076

Increase for the week .....Rs. 711
Decrease to date ..... " 21,795

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 29th November 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	36,587	29,911	...	3,324	1,03,668	...
Goods	65,934	59,744	6,190	...	53,815	...
Other earnings	3,831	3,361	530	...	20,264	...
Total for week	1,06,352	1,02,966	3,386	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	21,69,561	19,86,714	...	..	1,82,847	...

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 29th November, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,29,743	3,80,101	8,208	5,18,052
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491 Miles.	...	...	...	6,36,687
Decrease				Rs. 1,17,935

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[NO CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BARRACKPORE.
BIRTH.
GREIG—December 9, at Barrackpore, the wife of D. S. K. Greig, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.
ALSOP—December 9, at Lahore, the wife of J. F. Alsop, of a daughter.
DALZELL—December 12, at the Delhi Bank House, Delhi, the wife of J. Pagan Dalzell, Esq., of a daughter.
FLEMING—December 2, at Darjeeling, the wife of J. G. S. Fleming, of a son.
MARRIAGES.
CASPERSZ—DUNCAN—December 11, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Macarthy, Arthur Caspersz, second son of the late C. P. Caspersz, Esq., of Chelston Mount, Torquay, Devon, to Grace Peebles, second daughter of Charles Duncan, Esq., of Brantford, Ontario, Canada.
HANNAY—RAMSDEN—December 11, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. M. Ralnsford, M.A., Charles Graham, eldest son of the late Henry Hannay, of Dibrugarh Upper Assam, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late James Ramsden, of Dudd House, Meltham, near Huddersfield, England.
MCVITTIE—URQUHART—December 6, at Rawal Pindi, by the Rev. W. Hanford, Robert Henry McVittie, R. A., son of Surgeon-General C. E. McVittie, to Elsie Vernon, youngest daughter of the late A. S. Urquhart, Esq.
DEATHS.
ANDERSON—December 8, at Dera Ismail Khan, of pneumonia, David, infant son of H. A. Anderson, I. C. S.
JOHNSTONE—December 11, at Kalka, Matilda Johnstone, aged 38.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1897.

THE telegraphed report of the programme of Army Reform set forth by Lord Lansdowne at Edinburgh on the 9th instant, is singularly ambiguous on a very important point. The Secretary of State for War is represented as stating that Great Britain requires three army corps at home to repel invasion, with the ability to mobilise two for offensive operations abroad. Are the two corps to be mobilised and sent abroad, over and above the three required to repel invasion? Or does the somewhat vague term, "with ability to organize two," mean that two of the three shall be capable of mobilisation for foreign service? Seeing that at present there are nominally two army corps for home defence, and that the mobilisation of one depletes the other and reduces it to practical nullity, it seems reasonable to conclude that this is what is contemplated, and that there is no intention of supplementing the three army corps spoken of, by two others for offensive operations abroad. It is the less likely that the War Office contemplates the virtual creation of five army corps, seeing that small bodies are to be kept up which will meet sudden emergencies "without mobilisation and punctually supply (the needs of) India and the Colonies." If India and the Colonies are reassured by this generous provision for their security they will be very easily satisfied. Let us assume that the programme will provide three army corps for home defence, and that two of them will be mobilised for service abroad. What will be the military situation? If two corps are sent beyond the sea, the defence of the British Islands will devolve upon one army corps, plus, of course, the militia and the volunteers. Without disparaging the auxiliary forces it may be said that no competent military authority would consider such an arrangement adequate or prudent. With regard to India, it must not be forgotten that in certain eventualities, on the possibility of which all our military preparations on the North-West Frontier, with strategic railways costing fifty millions sterling, are based, the reinforcement of the army of India by two army corps from home will be a *sine qua non*. The time for discussing such an augmentation of the forces at the disposal of the military authorities in India, has long since passed. The whole question has been fully thrashed out and the decision has been pronounced by the highest authority. That is an important factor in all questions of military organisation which seems to be strangely ignored by the War Office and its critics.

To talk of small bodies of reservists being kept in readiness in the United Kingdom to punctually provide for the requirements of India, is about as much to the point as Marshal Leboeuf's assurances that the gaiter buttons of the French troops were not deficient. If two army corps from home be summoned to aid in the defence of the Indian Empire, small bodies of reservists will not serve the turn. If the needed reinforcements be sent, the home establishment will be reduced to one army corps, and there will be no force available for "offensive operations abroad." Three army corps of full strength, and supplemented by two others for foreign service, would meet all needs, and then these strictures would not apply. But there is very little ground for optimism in any matter which the War Office has in hand. The *Times* has hit the nail on the head in declaring that the department has lost the confidence of the country, and that the only way to get the Army placed on a proper footing is to entrust the task to men who will not be content to blunder along upon lines which fail in practice. It is quite true that the treatment of the question of recruiting for the Home Army and the British forces in India by the Commander-in-Chief was meagre and inadequate. We can quite believe that his Excellency's speech on the subject, to which we have already referred, created a very widespread feeling of surprise and dismay. He spoke of the 103,000 men constituting the home garrison, as if they are on the same level of efficiency with the 117,000 men abroad, ignoring the crucial fact that the home battalions are merely regimental depots, consisting mostly of recruits in various stages of training. The battalions sent abroad often leave much to be desired. When they become really efficient in India, and are raised to their full strength, they are sent home and disbanded. Lord Wolseley cannot see any way to remedy that state of things; give him money, and he will get more men on the same system. He will not hear of an army specially recruited for service in India because the discipline of the H. E. I. Company's Army, half a century ago, was more lax than that of the Queen's Army. But no one wants to resuscitate John Company and give him an Army to drill and discipline. Regiments recruited for India and the Colonial service would be the Queen's men as much as the Guards.

Lord Lansdowne went into some details of the scheme of reform which will be laid before Parliament. He hopes to increase the strength of the home battalions—now mere skeletons—with the object of obtaining a larger margin of seasoned soldiers; an excellent object in itself, but not to be obtained by a simple expansion of the present system, which does not secure material of the kind required. It is proposed to regroup the Infantry on the basis of four battalions to a regiment. That proposal invites the observation that the German Government, some three years ago, added a fourth battalion to each of the regiments of the Imperial Army, and that they have already found it inconvenient and unworkable, and are about to revert to the system of three battalions of 1,000 men each to a regiment. The French Military authorities, attentive to the large addition to the numbers of the neighbouring army, decided early this year to add a battalion to each of the Infantry regiments constituting the two army corps which would have to bear the first shock of an invasion of the eastern frontier. The step has been strongly condemned by many French critics. They maintain that it will weaken the regiments by drawing upon their staff of officers to train the new battalions, and render them unwieldy and wanting in cohesion and *esprit de corps*. It is expected that the French War Office will again follow the lead of the German, and discard the fourth battalion. The British War Office will probably eventually do the same if the experiment of a fourth battalion be tried in the British Army. It is intended to re-engage a small number of reservists annually, for extra pay, to be in readiness to return to the colours for minor operations not justifying the enrolment of the whole of the Reserve. To make the service more attractive, every soldier will be secured a clear shilling a day, while the term of enlistment for some of the men recruited will be reduced to three years with the option of entering the Reserve. If this reduction of the period for which men are enlisted be general—and it must soon become so—the British Army will for the first time in reality, as it has been for so many years in name, be a short service army. Whether that concession will fill the ranks with men of the required standard remains to be seen. If the double bait of short service and a clear shilling a day fail, other means of doing so will come within the range of practical politics.

UNDER the direction of Mr. A. Wingate, the Plague Commissioner, the campaign against that disease is being fought in the mofussil on a carefully planned and systematic basis. Mr. Wingate has visited every infected district, and almost every infected locality, and has taken care to see that adequate establishments are provided to fight this great battle. Officers who have been on famine duty have now been transferred to plague work, and neither effort or money are spared in the attempt to effect the eradication of the disease. The cost of these measures will be borne by the local boards and the municipalities so far as their limited means will allow, but the greater part of the burden falls upon Government. The system followed in each town and village is that of the isolation of the sick, and the evacuation of infected localities by the healthy. The unrest that has been occasioned in this huge metropolis of the Presidency on account of the attempts made for the first time to carry out "contact segregation" has led to a considerable modification of the plan at first proposed. But in the mofussil the people can be dealt with more summarily, and even in places where the population is so considerable as in Nasik, Ahmednagar, and other zilla towns, the inhabitants have obeyed the order to vacate infected dwellings, if not with willingness at least without complaint or signs of discontent. There may have been a few exceptions to the rule, but generally speaking the orders of the district officers have been quietly obeyed, and there has been little or no need for the services of extra police. The fact is that the terrible experiences of the last twelve months have taught large classes of the people a wholesome dread of the plague, and that while the fatalistic tendencies of their philosophy remain, they at least understand that contact with the sick is dangerous. This fear while it has led to the heartless desertion of sufferers to their fate in many instances, has not been without its benefits. It has indeed greatly assisted the authorities in their efforts to keep the plague away from uninfected villages. The rural population have readily assented to the advice of the authorities to refuse to shelter refugees, as they have feared the advent of the plague, with its risks and the personal inconveniences incidental to wholesale segregation. The stranger who has ventured "within the gate" has quickly been driven out again. A case occurred some time ago in which a youth suffering from plague ran away from the small town in Thana district, and, with the wonderful powers of endurance sometimes possessed by plague patients in the early stages of the disease, walked over twenty miles seeking shelter in every village to which he came, but finding none. Having been driven out of one hamlet after another he gave up the attempt, and walked back to his own town, where he was admitted to the plague hospital and died in a few hours.

It would be well if together with these voluntary efforts to prevent the importation of plague there was some movement towards an observance of the elementary principles of hygiene and sanitation. Little or no tendency in this direction is observable, and when plague does break out in a village it soon begins to exact heavy toll of the inhabitants. They are at once removed into huts erected in the open field; the village is disinfected, and dwellings where cases have occurred are burnt down. If a person in the field camp is attacked with plague he is isolated and his hut burnt, and should further attacks take place the camp is removed to some other spot. In this way the disease is often stamped out of a hamlet in two or three weeks. Of course the larger the place, the greater the difficulty in exorcising the unwelcome visitation. The difficulty is in an ascending scale until great centres of population like Bombay and Poona are reached, and in these cities the obstacles in the path of plague eradication by "contact segregation" are extremely great. An exodus of the people would soon have commenced here, had not the Plague Committee in response to the appeal of the leaders of native communities who waited upon them on Wednesday evening, decided to modify their contact segregation rules, making them applicable mainly to houses where cases have again and again occurred. Trade and commerce in a great centre like Bombay must be preserved from unnecessary interference; its people cannot be dealt with in so summary a way as is possible in villages and in towns which are not trading centres and are practically independent of outside sources for their supply. A number of such places, as for instance Kaira, Broach, Kanara, and Bijapur districts, have entirely escaped contagion, and there is good reason to hope that if rigorous measures are continued this immunity will be maintained. One satisfactory feature of the large and well-equipped plague organisation in the mofussil is that, whatever may have been the cases before the Epidemic Diseases Act came into force, the returns of plague cases and deaths are now thoroughly reliable. Attempts at concealment of the cause of a plague death generally fail, since the authorities throughout the Presidency are specially on the alert for the discovery of cases. Such attempts are much rarer than they used to be, since the people have found out to their cost that concealment only leads to segregation being more strictly enforced when the District authorities discover the pestilence has established a footing among them. It is estimated on very reliable authority that the proportion of plague cases not reported to Government since the Epidemic Diseases Act was brought into force has not been more than five per cent.

SIR HENRY DOULTON, who made a great fortune by the introduction and manufacture of glazed pipes for sanitary purposes, and who then became famous throughout the world as the creator of the ornamental pottery known as Doulton Ware, an achievement which has been the subject of an interesting article by Sir George Birdwood, was a many-sided captain of industry. He took an active part in the promotion of the Volunteer movement, called into existence by the warlike utterances of the French colonels who asked Napoleon III.'s leave to go to London and drag out of that den of assassins the manufacturers of Orsini bombs. At a meeting convened by Doulton and Roupell, the wealthy young member for Lambeth, then at the zenith of his popularity, Tennyson's clarion call to arms, "Form Riflemen, form!" was first sung in public. The ringing line "'Tis true we have a faithful ally, but only the devil knows what he means" was received with thunderous applause, and may be said to have been the death-knell of the Anglo-French alliance which had been baptised in the blood of Alma and Inkerman. Doulton at first brought himself into public notice, outside of his flourishing business, by organising the election of William Roupell as member for Lambeth. They were together on every platform, and when Roupell, by his facile appeals to the liberal instincts of free Englishmen, had roused the independent electors to enthusiasm, there were always calls for "Doulton." People wondered why he did not himself aspire to parliamentary honours. He was a good speaker and was unquestionably popular, even with the working classes, although he was a large employer of labour. The new Unionism had not yet come into existence, and the employer was not then looked upon as the worst enemy of labour. Roupell's public and parliamentary career, which was so full of promise, came to a sudden and catastrophic end. Without any known constraining reason, the honourable member for Lambeth openly confessed that he was not entitled to the large fortune he had inherited under his father's will. The will had been forged, and by his unfilial hand, thereby dispossessing and defrauding his elder brothers, as well as others from whom he had obtained money on security of property which was not his to mortgage. At the Central Criminal Court, Roupell pleaded guilty, and received a sentence of fourteen years' penal servitude. In prison he obeyed the rules and submitted to the most irksome regulations with the resignation of a man who was resolved to expiate his crime. When a warder informed him that he could communicate with his friends outside, and receive money with which he could purchase many little alleviations of his lot, he promptly reported the too complaisant warder who had betrayed his trust. The discovery of Roupell's crime, and the swift and terrible retribution must have been a great shock to Doulton who had introduced him to public life.

IT is, we hear, highly probable that Captain Macintyre and Surgeon-Captain Selby, of the 1st Battalion 2nd Ghurkas, will both receive the V.C. The former saved the body of Lieutenant Wylie from mutilation by carrying it away under a very heavy fire when in command of the rear-guard retiring from Waran. The latter displayed great gallantry on the same occasion in standing over a wounded Ghurka and saving him when the enemy were almost upon him.

THE first ball of the Bombay season at Government House took place last night, and was attended by a large number of members of Bombay society.

MR. W. C. HUGHES, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, has been in Calcutta this month on business connected with the Bombay City Improvement Bill.

THE Bank of Bombay, yesterday, raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to six per centum per annum.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK ALLEN, M. P., in company of Dr. Lankester, left by last night's Jubbulpur mail train from Victoria Terminus for Lahore. Rear-Admiral Sir John Hext, Colonel Sir Henry Mellis, Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops, and Mr. Hatch, M.P., left by the same train for Calcutta. Colonel Sir Henry Mellis was met at the station by Mr. Premchund Roichund, who decorated him with a floral wreath and presented him with a superb bouquet.

THE Sandhurst Football Tournament Cup is of Messrs. Lund and Blockley's manufacture.

MR. R. H. VINCENT, Commissioner of Police, having, as we stated the other day, been granted an extension of service, returns to Bombay within the period of his leave. We understand that he will arrive in Bombay on or about 31st of January next.

MRS. DREW, wife of Mr. W. Drew, Collector of Bijapur, met with a serious accident some days ago. She was thrown from a dog-cart when out driving, and picked up unconscious, and carried to her house, when it was discovered that she had sustained a fracture of the skull. Dr. Hatch was summoned to her assistance, and he, we are glad to hear, holds out hopes of her recovery.

MR. A. F. MACONOCHIE, I.C.S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for five months.

THE market rate of exchange for the fourth quarter of 1897-98 has been fixed at 1s. 3 15-32d., the percentage

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE GOLD COAST.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Sir William Maxwell, Governor of the Gold Coast, has died at sea, off the Grand Canary, on his way home.

THE GALLANTRY OF OUR INDIAN TROOPS.

An influential committee has been formed, including Lord Roberts, Sir Sam Browne, and Rudyard Kipling, to suitably commemorate the gallantry of our Indian troops in the present frontier campaign.

THE YOKOHAMA MURDERESS.

Sir Matthew Ridley, the Home Secretary, has directed Mrs. Carew, the Yokohama murderess, to undergo a life sentence in the Aylesbury Convict Prison.

GREECE AND THE TREATY OF PEACE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Greek opinion resents the Treaty of Peace, and hence the desire of the Government to postpone its ratification fearing a defeat in the Chamber. But yielding apparently to the remonstrance of the Powers, the Chamber has been convoked for to-morrow.

THE GREAT FIRE IN THE CITY.

An enquiry into the great fire at Cripplegate is being held, and one witness proved the outbreak at two places in Waller and Brown's showrooms simultaneously.

The City Solicitor has stated that the fire was clearly not accidental.

THE MATCH AT SYDNEY.

Dec. 16.

In the cricket match at Sydney, Australia was out for 408, Darling scoring 101.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. India, with the homeward mails of the 11th instant, arrived here, at 5 p.m., to-day.

SUEZ, Dec. 16.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Britannia, with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left here, at 9 a m, to-day.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 16.

In consequence of the disorderly conduct at previous convocations of the Punjab University, strict rules are to be enforced this year regarding the admission of students; and only two hundred undergraduates altogether will be admitted this year.

Degrees have to be conferred on sixteen Masters of Arts and 104 Bachelors.

MILITARY NEWS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

Eighteen more Civil Hospital Assistants have been ordered back to Military duty from the Central Provinces.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Swaine, Madras Establishment, reverts to Military duty, on relief by Brigade-Surgeon Little.

2ND BOMBAY LANCERS' SPORTS.

POONA, Dec. 16.

The 2nd Bombay Lancers who are now encamped at Rohatni, about eight miles away from Poona, owing to plague which had broken out amongst the sowars, held sports this evening. A good number of ladies and gentlemen went from Poona and Kirkee. Colonel Monteith and officers were "At Home."

Several interesting events were competed. Tent-pegging in single file, and also in sections, was won by the B Squadron. Point to point horse chase (about two miles), in which nine competed, was won by Mr. Brogan; Mr. Spedding being second. In point to point pony chase, four competed, and Mr. Dawson won; Mr. Brogan being second. Lance exercise competition was competed for by three Squadrons. The sowars galloped down in open order, and while in motion they had to go on in exercise. This was won by C Squadron, whose performance was much admired.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 48 cases and 46 deaths recorded to-day, of which 9 cases occurred in Sukerwar, 6 each in Somwar and Mungalwar, and 5 in Raviwar; 8 cases and 4 deaths in the Cantonment; and 3 cases in the Suburban limits.

In the District there were 23 cases and 17 deaths, of which 17 cases and 12 deaths occurred in Telegaum.

In the General Plague Hospital 40 were admitted and 26 died; in the Mahomedan Hospital 6 were admitted and 8 died; in the Hindu 4 were admitted, one discharged cured, and 5 died; and in the Jew one was discharged cured and 1 died.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BURDWAN, Dec. 16.

Amongst the European guests of the Maharaja of Burdwan on the occasion of his marriage were the following:—Mrs. Sale, Mrs. Jenkins, the Hon'ble W. H. Grimley, member of the Board of Revenue, with Mrs. and Miss Grimley, the Hon'ble G. Toynbee, member of the Board of Revenue, and Mrs. Toynbee, Mrs. McArthur and the Misses McArthur, Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.I.E., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, Mr. E. R. Henry, Inspector-General of Police, Mr. E. J. Cruickshank, Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, and Mrs. and Miss Cruickshank, Mr. Berry Miller, Official Assignee, and Mrs. Miller, Miss Mark, Miss Lewis, Mr. Staley, C. S., Judge of Hooghly District, Mr. D. B. Allen, C. S., District Magistrate of Hooghly, Mr. C. Fisher, C. S., Magistrate of Burdwan, etc.

The guests were liberally entertained in the palace hall of Burdwan. They all seemed very happy in joining the rejoicings of the marriage. The scene of the brilliant circle in the palace was excellent. Mr. C. E. Buckland, C. I. E., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, in a few well-chosen words expressed the great pleasure he felt in being present on such an occasion, and on behalf of the guests wished the Maharaja and Maharani of Burdwan a long, happy, and prosperous life together. He also proposed the toast of the Maharaja, which was drunk with joy and pleasure. Mr. Buckland also referred to the good management of the estates by Raja Bun Bihari Kapur.

In the course of his reply, the young Maharaja said: Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you most cordially for the very kind manner in which the toast has been proposed and drunk. I pray to God that my future conduct may induce you to continue your friendship towards me, which I value above the most worldly blessings.

The English guests were entertained for three days (13th, 14th, and 15th December). Excellent fire-works were shown them, and they all departed greatly pleased with the hospitality of the Maharaja.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRIGADES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

General Symonds marched into Bara yesterday with the remainder of his Division. General Gaselee also reports his safe arrival at Mamani from the Sapri Pass. He had one man of the Queen's wounded on the 14th instant.

THE FORCES MARCHING SAFELY.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 16.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Camp Ilam Gudr, 15th December, says:—The Inniskillings, No. 3 M. B. R. A., one Field troop, 9th Bengal Lancers, 9th Gurkhas, No. 5 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, No. 57 Native Field Hospital, and No. 5 British Field Hospital marched from Swai Kot to Ilam Gudr to-day. The rest of the Peshawar Column with the Head-quarters will come in to-morrow. General Symons, with the Divisional troops, came in here from Swai Kot yesterday, and went on this morning to Bara. The 1st Brigade, which will arrive to-day, will go on to Bara to-morrow. Both Brigades came down the river route by the right bank of Bara, so as not to interfere with the convoys passing through. The road through the Pass has been very much improved, and there is no delay in getting transport. Through convoys are running regularly, and easily get into Swai Kot from Bara by early in the afternoon.

Camp Bara, 15th December.—General Symons, with the first portion of his Division, marched here to-day. Brigadier-General Hart, with the remainder of the 1st Brigade, marched by a newly discovered road from Mamani to Ilam Gudr. Brigadier-General Gaselee, with the 2nd Brigade, arrived from Mamani to-day, and reports all well, except one man of the Queen's, who was slightly wounded on the 14th. This completed the crossing of the difficult and hitherto unknown Sapri Pass, which has been accomplished by the 1st Division most satisfactorily.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Dec. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here yesterday evening.

Dec. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa, from Trieste, sailed for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, Dec. 16.

Mail steamer Manila from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur ..... 2 23-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.
2½ per cent. Consols 113 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes 104
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan 107½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 60 7-8
Bar Silver 26 5-16

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The annual handicap competition for the Calcutta Silver Medal presented by the Calcutta Golf Club came off yesterday morning, and resulted in a tie for first place between Mr. E. R. Jardine and Mr. P. H. C. Merryweather, who were both allowed 8 points with a net score of 39 each. There were no less than 28 entries. The following were the results:—

		Gross Score.	H'cap Allowance.	Net Total.
1	E. R. Jardine	47	8	39
	P. H. C. Merryweather	47	8	39
3	P. F. Fischer	43	2	41
4	H. Blackwell	49	7	42
	L. J. Robertson	44	2	42
	R. M. Watson Smyth	46	4	42
	E. B. Raikes	43	Scr.	43
7	W. Kirk	55	12	43
	S. J. Chamier	47	4	43
	H. Bromley	51	7	44
10	W. Pechey	44	Scr.	44
	H. G. W. Melkie	44	Scr.	44
13	H. C. Radford	51	6	45
	F. A. Spencer	58	12	46
14	F. C. Kiddle	54	4	46
	R. B. Nixon	54	8	46

The other players had higher net scores than 46, or sent in no returns.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, perfect.

ARGICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Liebon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

New Caledonia cable interrupted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Durban reports all Transvaal lines interrupted.

Cable Sitia Rhodes interrupted.

Chinese notify reopening of Kiouchow (Shantung), and the opening of an office at Teintau in the same province.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th December 1897.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	5	10 p.m.	21	20
Teheran	16	2	15 p.m.	...	41
Suez	16	2	45 p.m.	...	24

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 16th December 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	...	...	...
" Kapsothi	...	...	..	..
" Madras	...	...	..	...

"BEAUTY CULTURE" is the title of a little volume which Messrs. Hutchinson are shortly to publish. The writer is Miss H. Ellen Browning, who has frequently lectured on a similar text. She is also known for a travel book, "A girl's Wanderings in Hungary." Mr. Dudley Hardy, R. B. A., is to be the subject of an article in the December number of the "Art Journal." Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. will shortly publish a Gladstone Birthday Book, containing quotations for every day from the writings and speeches of the right honourable gentleman. It will have an introduction by Mr. George Barnett Smith. "The Railway Magazine's" Christmas Double Number will contain articles by ten of the highest officers of the leading railways. Lord Pirbright (formerly known as Baron de Worms) has written an article for the December "National Review" on "The Ruin of the West Indies." A volume of Lays and Lyrics, by M. C. Tyndall, will shortly be published by Messrs. J. Baker and Son. Both editions of Mr. Andrew Tuer's recently-published "History of the Horn-Book" are out of print. The author informs us that neither will be reprinted. The "Genealogical Magazine" for December will contain, among others, articles on Baronetage and the new Committee of Privileges, Nelson's Pedigree, Cockades and Royal Descents of the Bell Family.

THE VACANCY IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

As Mr. P. M. Mehta's resignation of the seat on the Bombay Legislative Council he has held for several years has occasioned some surprise, the circumstances under which Mr. Mehta took this step should be made known. In October last, Government enquired through Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, whether Mr. Mehta would return from Europe in time to take part in the discussions on the Bombay Reconstruction Bill. It was suggested that if he could not see his way to do so, he should resign the seat, as it was most important that the Corporation should be represented on the Legislative Council while a measure so closely affecting its interests was being discussed. Mr. Mehta was in Paris when he received a telegram from Mr. Snow on the subject, and he wired a reply that he would definitely decide as to the date of his return to India after consulting his physician in London. Upon the advice of the physician, Mr. Mehta has come to the conclusion that it would be better for him to remain in Europe until the latter end of January, for which date he has booked his passage. As this will be too late for his active participation in the legislation for constituting an Improvement Trust, Mr. Mehta has sent in a formal notice of his resignation of the seat. There are now four candidates in the field, Messrs. Cowasji Hormusji, Dinshaw Wacha, Ebrahim Rahimtulla, and K. N. Bahadurji. It is stated that the two latter gentlemen are willing to withdraw in favour of Mr. Wacha, if Dr. Cowasji Hormusji will do the same. The anticipation is that Mr. Mehta will be willing to again represent the Corporation at the Legislative Council upon his return to Bombay, and Mr. Wacha intimates that if he is elected he will resign in favour of the leader he so greatly esteems. The resignation of Mr. Mehta is not, therefore, to be taken as indicating the withdrawal from public life of one who has played so conspicuous a part in civic affairs for the last quarter-of-a-century.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

SHEFFIELD UNITED retain their unbeaten certificate. They had again a narrow shave. Blackburn Rovers, who seem to keep up their reputation for doing sensational things, actually led as half time by a goal to nothing, and it was only in the closing stages of the game that the United, through the medium of Cunningham, managed to draw level. On their form of the last two weeks, the United will be fortunate to scape defeat in the near future. They are doing as well as anyone could expect them, it is true, but the margin between the League teams is obviously so close that anything may happen.

The Football Association has very wisely put an end to the practice of giving clubs or players bonuses for winning matches, and has also ruled that—"It shall be considered misconduct, under the rules of the Association, for any association or club to offer, either direct or indirect, any consideration whatever to another club, player, or players of any other club, with a view to influence the result of a match." Of course, it is added that it will be considered misconduct for any club or players to accept any such consideration. The practice was really getting too serious to be ignored. There is perhaps no harm in giving the professional members of a county cricket team an extra sovereign for wins, but if it came to be a recognised thing that a bonus would be given to football players for every game they won there would be an end to straightforward sport directly. Professional footballers are paid sufficiently well at present; too well, perhaps. But it would be absurd to have to bribe them to do their best for that is really what the bonus system was coming to.

There was very little interest in the penultimate round of the Association Cup. It is a laudable thing to encourage the entry of junior clubs in the great competition, and it is pleasant to find such instances of self-sacrifice as was shown on Saturday by Aberystwyth, who travelled to Stockport and returned empty-handed. But the general public take no interest in the Cup until we are pretty well advanced with the competition proper. It will, of course, resolve itself into a second League tournament, and as things are going in the League the outcome is difficult to predict.

The keenness of this year's competition in the League championship is maintained to a remarkable degree. The following table shows the present position of affairs:—

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Loss.	Goals. For.	Agst.	Points.
Sheffield United	13	8	5	0	31	16	21
Aston Villa	14	8	2	4	33	26	18
Bolton Wanderers	13	8	1	4	17	13	17
West Bromwich Albion	13	6	4	3	25	17	16
Notts County	12	5	4	3	20	16	14
Sheffield Wednesday	12	6	1	5	23	16	13
Everton	12	5	3	4	19	22	13
Wolverhampton Wanderers	13	5	3	5	23	18	13
Derby County	13	5	3	5	29	25	13
Liverpool	12	4	3	5	20	20	11
Preston North End	15	3	5	7	14	23	11
Sunderland	10	4	2	4	10	13	10
Blackburn Rovers	12	3	3	9	19	27	9
Bury	10	3	2	5	14	21	8
Stoke	14	3	2	9	15	30	8
Notts County	12	1	3	8	15	24	5

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

THERE will be the "Tomtit" class race and the usual Handicap races for yachts and ships' boats, to-morrow (Saturday). Entries close, at noon, to-day.

THE effect of the famine writes a contemporary was felt in a minor degree even by the Zoological Gardens at Calcutta. There is a decrease of five thousand in the number of visitors who attended, whilst the cost of feeding the animals has increased by twenty-five per cent. since 1894-95. In Calcutta they pay great attention to the diet of the animals at the Zoo, and because beef is considered to be not the best and most wholesome food, it has been decided to provide goats' flesh, even although the latter is more expensive. Some of the animals in captivity in the Lahore Zoo would probably look a good deal more fit and cheerful if additions, not to say improvements, were made to their dietary. The Calcutta Zoo has had several valuable presents made it during the year, whilst it has also made several noteworthy acquisitions. Three fine ourang-outangs, an ostrich, a cassowary, a markhor and a tiger are among the more valuable gifts, whilst the rare tree kangaroo, and pair of young condors from South America are the pick of the acquired specimens.

THE Japanese tea trade, says the *Nippon*, still remains stagnant, only an insignificant number of sales being effected of late. The producing districts are already exhausted and the want of arrivals in the market tends to decrease the stock day by day. Quotations do not show any serious downward tendency, but on the whole prices may be said to have fallen by one or two dollars. Arrivals during the past month amounted to 568,500 catties, and sales to 927,900 catties, the remaining stock being not more than 157,500 catties. Comparative figures from the opening of the tea season to October 31st for the last two years are as follows:—Arrivals for the 30th year, 21,176,900 catties; for the 29th year, 21,300,200 catties; sales for the 30th year, 21,019,400 catties; for the 29th year, 21,047,000 catties; stock for the 30th year, 157,500 catties; for the 29th year, 253,200 catties.

AMONG the picturesque methods employed for raising money for a church, few can possibly have exceeded that which was recently adopted by the members of a congregation of coloured people in the southern part of Georgia. This was a ginger-cake-eating contest between two great cake-eaters, the cakes being of enormous size, and the winner having not only to consume the whole of the Brobdingnagian piece of confectionery, which measured eighteen inches in length, but to do so in a shorter time than his adversary. It was to witness this feat that an admission fee was charged and a goodly sum raised. The negro stomach has always been supposed to be capable of wonderful achievements—a fact which this contest certainly goes to prove.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba, and Fort Northern	3	1	9
B Mandvi and Dongri	3	4	26
C Market, Bhuleshwar, and Kumbharwada	6a	11	20
D Khetwadi and Mahaluxmi	3	1	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Kamatipura, and Byculla	4	3	32
F Parel	0	0	6
G Worli	15	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	22
Total	20	20	123
Total plague deaths to date	13,803	11,539	
Same date last year	41	29	157
Total mortality same date 1895	...	..	73

a One recent arrival from Jafferabad (8 days).
b Eurasian.

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Death	0

HARBOUR PASSENGER TRAFFIC IN NATIVE CRAFT.

Under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, the conveyance of passengers in native craft of any description from any port or place between Thana in the north and Alibag in the south, inclusive, to any part of the Islands of Bombay, Salsette, Trombay, Elephanta, Butcher's Island, Middle Ground, or any other island in or near the Harbour of Bombay has been prohibited till the 1st April 1898. This prohibition does not extend to authorized ferry boats or to passengers who under the authority of the Government may be granted free passes. All officers of the Salt and Customs Departments are empowered to enforce this order.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following officers have been placed on plague duty under the orders of the Chairman, Poona Plague Committee:—Mr. G. R. Duxbury, Mr. H. D. Rendall, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, and Lieut. W. J. H. Hunter, Acting Assistant Political Superintendent, Savantwady. Mr. W. F. Jardine, of the Salt Department, has also been sent to Poona for plague work.

Lieutenant H. V. Fitth, I.S.C., 27th Madras Infantry, has been placed at Bhusaval on plague duty, and Lieut. H. C. Scott, I.S.C., at Nasik, and Second-Lieut. McV. Crichton, to Kotri.

Surgeon-Lieutenant G. O. F. Selby has been appointed Assistant to the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay for plague duty.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

CONCEALED CASES.

From the above reports it appears that a case of suspicious fever was discovered in house No. 23, Victoria Bunder, and the patient was removed to Grant Road Hospital. A dead body was examined in Chawl No. 19 in the same district, and the death was found to have been due to plague. Six plague cases and two cases of suspicious fever were discovered in the various localities in the Mandvie Ward and the patients were removed to different hospitals. One death from plague was also recorded in the same district. Three plague cases and one death due to the same disease were reported from the Market and Bhuleshwar sections, C Ward. Dr. S. R. Servai removed a case of plague from Second Parseewada, Khetwady, to the Jain Hospital. A case of plague was recorded in the Byculla Ward. The Parel and Mahim Wards also showed one case of plague, and another of relapsing fever.

The fear of segregation because of more or less contact with plague patients is leading to many attempts at concealment of cases. Yesterday morning, Dr. Sorab Cowasji Hormusji, Deputy Health Officer of B Ward, Municipal Inspector, Mr. Ringram, and Special Constable, Mr. Manekji Jamsetji Chandana, set out for their usual house-to-house visitation on Dongri Section, On Nowroji Hill, First Road, they found a Ghati woman, named Ranee Manaji, aged 55 years, suffering from the plague, in a shop, which was locked from outside. The woman's place of abode was situated near the bazaar, at Colaba, from whence she was brought to the shop by her relatives some days previously. The shop is used as a club by Ghatis.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

There were, yesterday, 249 patients remaining under treatment in the various Plague Hospitals, while the number of deaths recorded in them was nine.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

The number of persons detained in the various Segregation Camps, yesterday, was as follows:—Modikhana Camp, 1,423; Wari Bunder Camp, 1,250; and Narelwady Camp, 458 persons.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,315, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,958, making a total of 4,273 persons. Departures by sea 926, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,915, making a total of 3,841 persons.

Under a new plague rule the Masters of vessels from infected ports are not permitted to allow "any of the crew to land at any place in Sind except on duty."

IS THE CYCLIST TO BLAME?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hear that the police instead of taking sides with the cyclists are about to issue rules in order to control the rate of speed at which cyclists are to run their machines along the public roads, "numerous accidents" being the cause. Now, as a matter of fact, the cyclist does his utmost to avoid a collision, for the simple reason that he and his machine come out second best. He rings his bell; he shouts till he is hoarse; uses unparliamentary language, but all to no purpose. The coolie walks on ahead quite indifferent to your state of mind. I have been on the road for some months now, and more than once have come a nasty cripper. Experience has taught me to ring my bell as seldom as possible, and go around the obstacle ahead to avoid nasty consequences. But there is often great danger in doing even this. Have you ever seen a native walk for any length of time straight ahead? He crosses and re-crosses the road a hundred times or more before he gets to the end of his journey, and it very often happens that just as you have manœuvred alongside him, he changes his course and comes crash into you. You may then swear as much as you like at him, but he thinks he is the injured party. Perhaps a more effective way is to shout, "Bajoo!" won't do, nor will "Nickelao!" because they are very intimate with these two expressions, especially the latter; but just you call out: "Ho! Lal puggree wallah!" or "Arre Meehah!" or "Peela gagra wallee!" that will find their ears instantly, and they understand what is wanted of them. You will see from this, sir, that the cyclist has better reasons for lodging complaints against foot-passenges, than they against them, and I trust the police will take no one-sided view of the matter when drawing up their "Rules for Cyclists.—Yours, &c.,

QUILL.

IN feudal days writes the *Japan Mail* it was not uncommon for a Japanese woman to expostulate with her brother or husband upon his debauchery, and if her protests were unheeded to commit suicide, but instances of the kind have rarely occurred since the Restoration. The Yomiuri, however, reports an instance which lately happened in Kanazawa. Mr. Yamamori, a member of the Municipal Council, has been leading a dissolute life during the past few years, and recently had a child born of a singing girl. This he took home and acknowledged as his heir, but his wife, who, both in beauty and accomplishments, was long regarded as a perfect type of womanhood, asked him to desist on the ground that his family line would be impaired. Her request being refused by the husband, who menaced her with divorce, she killed herself by cutting her throat with a dagger in front of the family altar.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Sir George Cotton presiding, and there were also present:—Mr. Bhagwandas Purrotamdas, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinshaw B. Master, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Pardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, H. L. B. Hargrave, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedjee Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Dr. Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kalliandas Keshavdas, Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, G. Lund, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Mir Aun Alli, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, G. W. Roughton, Sundernath D. Khote, Dr. C. H. F. Underwood, Mr. Vasanji Khimji, Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Mr. Hajee Yoosoof Hajee Esmail.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Before the minutes of the last meeting were signed by the president, Mr. Roughton raised a question as to the correctness of procedure followed at the last meeting regarding the resolution in connection with the Annual Administration Report. He drew attention of the meeting to the rule 17 of the rules of the Corporation, which runs as follows:—"Amendments shall be put to the vote in the reverse order in which they have been moved as against the original proposition, that is to say, that the proposition and the last amendment shall be put to the meeting first; whichever of those two is carried shall then become the substantive proposition, which again shall be placed before the meeting as against the last but one amendment, and so on, where there is a proposition to adjourn the meeting, or to postpone the consideration of a particular question, that proposition shall always take the precedence." Mr. Roughton said that at the last meeting when the Health Officer's report on the plague, as embodied in the Administration Report, was considered, there were before the Corporation the original proposition of Dr. Bahadurji and his (the speaker's) amendment, and that of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed. The only amendment that was put before the meeting was that of Dr Ismail Jan Mahomed, and it was ultimately carried as a substantive motion. He submitted that the substantive motion was not passed according to the rule laid down for their guidance. An opportunity ought to have been given to the Corporation to vote on the original amendment—as proposed by himself as against that proposed by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed. It was quite clear, looking to the rule he had just mentioned, that that rule of procedure was not followed in the matter. He was of opinion that before the minutes were signed the Corporation ought to have an opportunity of voting upon the original amendment proposed by him against that of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed. If that course was not followed, he trusted that his protest as against the procedure would be on the records of the Corporation. As a matter of fact, the Corporation had never had a chance of voting between Dr. Ismael's amendment and his own, which was in direct violation of the rules of the Corporation.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula observed that once when Mr. Roughton was in the chair, an identical question arose, and when the second or the third amendment was put to the vote, and it was carried as a substantive proposition, the other amendments were allowed to drop. He (the speaker) then rose to a point of order, and brought it to the notice of Mr. Roughton that the substantive motion should be voted upon as against the first amendment, but he was ruled out of order.

The president said that the construction put by Mr. Roughton upon the rule might be perfectly correct, but at the same time he might say that his recollection was that the procedure of the Corporation had been to put the last amendment before the meeting, and if it was carried to put it as a substantive motion as against all other amendments. He did not think that any injustice had been done to Mr. Roughton or those who supported him. If there was, he would then consider it something should not be done in the matter. As a matter of fact, if Mr. Roughton's amendment had been voted upon it would have fallen through, because those who supported Mr. Roughton's amendment had an opportunity of voting against the amendment of Dr. Ismael, the result of the voting on the latter amendment being 22 against 12. The president then referred to an instance in which a similar procedure was followed when he was in the chair a few years ago.

Mr. Roughton: Still a rule is a rule.

The president expressed the hope that Mr. Roughton would not put the Corporation in a difficult position, and would allow him to sign the minutes. He trusted Mr. Roughton would be good enough to withdraw his objection.

Mr. Roughton remarked that the president's explanation did not amount to any explanation at all. The rule had not been observed, and it ought to be followed in the present instance. Much as he should like to accommodate the president, he could not, having regard to the rules of the Corporation, consent to the minutes of the meeting being signed as being the correct record of the proceedings. If he (the president) still thought that he ought to sign the minutes, he trusted it would appear in the minutes that he had protested against the procedure, that an error had occurred and that the Corporation was not allowed an opportunity of voting in accordance with the rules laid down for the guidance of the Corporation.

The President: The only observation I will make is that this has been the procedure, and as Mr. Ibrahim has pointed out Mr. Roughton himself had on a particular occasion followed the procedure.

Mr. Roughton: No, I did not.

Dr. Katrak, speaking in favour of the president's ruling, remarked that there was no necessity for recording any protest or raising any point of order.

Dr. Bahadurji thought that the explanation given by the president was perfectly correct and consistent with the practice of the Corporation. The voting showed that if Mr. Roughton's, amendment had been submitted to a division he would not have found more than 12 supporters who voted against Dr. Ismael's amendment, and he did not think that any useful object would be served by re-opening the question.

Mr. Kabraji submitted that as the minutes of the proceeding were correct the Corporation could not withhold their sanction to the adoption of those minutes.

Mr. Roughton: Better put it to the vote.

The President: I cannot do that. I have followed the practice hitherto followed. There was no question raised at the time. The re-opening of the question would land us into a serious difficulty. The proposition has been carried, and as the minutes are a correct report of the proceedings, I proceed to sign them. I hope this will satisfy Mr. Roughton.

Mr. Roughton: I am far from satisfied.

BYE-LAWS FOR SANITARY BUILDINGS.

On the motion of Dr. Bahadurji, it was resolved "That, with the view to bring into operation the existing provisions in the Act bearing on public health and sanitation generally and particularly for the prevention of injurious effect on public health from defective sanitary construction and arrangement of buildings, especially as regards ventilation, the position and use of nannees, the position and use of water-taps and the position and construction of privies, a committee (named at the meeting) be appointed to frame draft bye-laws and make recommendations as to the best manner of securing regular and efficient execution of work under the proposed bye-laws.

DISINFECTING CHAMBERS.

The Corporation resolved, on the motion of Dr. C. H. Freeman Underwood, that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit estimates of the cost of providing a complete system of disinfecting chambers in each district of the city together with the cost of establishment necessary to work the same.

STORM-WATER DRAINS AND SEWERS.

On the motion of Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, it was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report as to the number and localities of the storm-water drains and sewers in the city that may not have been cleansed for the last five years or more: also the number of sewers and storm-water drains that are not provided with manholes for facilitating their cleaning.

TREES ON ROADS AND STREETS.

Professor O. V. Muller moved that whenever new roads or streets are constructed by the Municipality, well selected trees or palms should, if possible, be planted along the sides; and that a similar course should gradually be adopted, where practicable, in the case of existing roads and streets.

Mr. Roughton remarked that the proposal was impracticable and funny.

The proposition was carried by a majority.

The question of the proposed amendment of the law relating to the registration of births and deaths, and report of the Standing Committee on the question of reorganisation of the Health Department, were postponed.

The meeting then adjourned till Monday next.

BUTCHER'S "Story of the Church of Egypt" will shortly be issued by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. For a well-written, comprehensive work, such as the more studious class of general readers would appreciate, there is plenty room. Some acquaintance with the history of early Egyptian Christianity is indispensable to one who would understoad why Mohammedanism, almost from its beginning, made such rapid progress over the East. To the Oriental Christian populations, split into sanguinary sects about the unintelligible or the infinitely trivial, the new religion came as a huge relief. The author of this new work begins with the Roman and pre-Christian period as a basis for his historical outline of the Church and general narrative of Egypt to the present day.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 7th instant:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, 29th November 1897, forwarding an application from tenants served with notices to vacate their land at the Frere Reclamation by 31st December 1897, in which they ask that they may be exempted from the payment of four months rent, and stating that as the times have been very bad of late for the owners of small houses some consideration may be shown them as they are not rich and recommending, therefore, that an abatement of two months' rent be allowed.

Resolution.—An abatement of two months' rent may be allowed as recommended by the Traffic Manager.

Read memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department dated 29th November 1897, forwarding for any remarks the Trustees may have to offer, the Bill to further amend the Petroleum Act, 1880, in regard to the importation of any liquid or viscous mixture with other substances of any of the liquids classed under Petroleum.

Resolution.—The Trustees have no remarks to offer.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 30th November 1897, forwarding 5 tenders for the supply of sundries and hardware required in 1898 and recommending that the lowest items in each tender be accepted when the contract will be distributed are as follows:—(1.) Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji Rs. 72,131-0-3; (2.) Messrs. Hipbola Shaik Adam Rs. 18,902-14; (3.) Messrs. White McCool & Co. Rs. 7,963-12; (4.) Mr. Jehanghir D. Mugasett Rs. 5,400; Rs. 1,02,097-10-3; and explaining that of the above tenders No. 1 has held this contract for many years, No. 2 held a portion of the contract for one year, No. 3 had the contract for cranes oil last year, and all gave satisfaction, and No. 4 is agent for a well-known Calcutta firm of rope-makers and the sample coil of rope which he supplied a little time ago is well made of good material.

Resolution.—The contract should be divided and the lowest tender for each item should be accepted as recommended by the Engineer.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 30th November 1897, furnishing an estimate of the cost of removal and re-erection of the godown at Ismael Hubib Bunder provided for the storage of dangerous petroleum.

Resolution.—Consideration deferred.

Submitted the Provident Fund Act, 1897, with a memorandum proposing that the Government of India be moved to extend the provisions of the Act to the Trustees Provident Fund.

Resolution.—Government should be addressed as proposed.

Submitted Note by the Traffic Manager suggesting that, for reasons explained, a new site be selected for a permanent Revenue Office at Apollo Reclamation.

Read Engineer's letter, dated 29th November 1897, forwarding a pl

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR JAMES LYALL, President of the Famine Commission, will reach Bombay in the P. and O. steamer due on January 3rd, arriving in Calcutta on the 8th or 9th.

BRITISH dollars to the value of Rs. 4,33,000 were transferred to the Customs House for export during the week ending December 15, and two-anna pieces were issued to the value of Rs. 46,000.

LIEUTENANT C. F. HAROLD is to act as Sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant W. Beale.

MR. J. B. ALCOCK, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana, is to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Nasik, in addition to his own duties, from the date Mr. A. Shewan, I.C.S., gives over charge.

MR. R. KNIGHT, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, is allowed privilege leave for two months and two days.

DR. J. POLLEN, I.C.S., has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

MR. A. F. WOODBURN, I.C.S., Bar.-at-Law, is to act as Commissioner, C.D., during the absence of the Honourable Mr. J. K. Spence, I.C.S., Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I.C.S., to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. Woodburn. Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., is to be Assistant Collector, Thana. Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Belgaum, and Mr. L. Robertson, C.S., on completion of the General Administration Report for 1896-97, to be Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar.

THE services of the Reverend J. A. R. Brookes, M.A., Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

THE Reverend J. C. Mathew, M.A., B.D., who has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical establishment, reported his arrival on the 11th December.

THE Reverend J. C. Matthew, M.A., B.D., is to act as Junior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, and thereafter to be Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona and Kirkee.

THE Reverend F. N. Hill, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 3rd January 1898.

MR. E. R. POWELL has been appointed to be Fourth Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, vice Mr. W. E. Porrett, resigned.

SECOND LIEUTENANT S. BABINGTON, Poona Volunteer Rifles Corps, has been transferred to the Supernumerary List.

MR. W. T. W. BAKER, appointed a Member of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 11th December 1897, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Dharwar. Mr. C. A. Beyts, who reported his arrival on the same date, has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad.

THE following appointments and transfers are ordered in the Engineer Establishment, P. W. D.: Mr. A. S. M. Ritchie, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., to be Executive Engineer, Dharwar District. Mr. P. K. Chitale, L. C. E., is transferred from the Dharwar to the Fuleli Canals District. Mr. F. Bader, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to hold charge of the Ratnagiri and Kolaba District. Mr. F. Wright, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to hold charge of the Dharwar Irrigation. Mr. A. W. Shepard, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, to hold charge of the Kaira District, on relief from Plague duty.

THE Reverend George Fitzgerald Wintour has been appointed Honorary Chaplain, 2nd Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles Corps, vice the Reverend T. M. M. Griffiths, resigned.

TWELVE of the fourteen men concerned in the recent murderous raid on Dufferin Fort, Mandalay, have been condemned to death: one man was acquitted; and the fourteenth was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

THE vacancies in Indian Orders for the New Year's Day Honours *Gazette*—not necessarily all to be filled—are:—Star of India, Knights Grand Commanders 1, British 2, Native Knights Commanders 3: Companions, 11: Indian Empire, Knights Grand Commanders 11, Knights Commanders 6. Of Commanders of the Indian Empire there are none for 1897, but 20 are admissible for 1898, exclusive of those to fill promotions and vacancies.

RECENTLY 120 rifles, captured or surrendered in the current campaign, were examined in Pindi arsenal. Of these 61 were found to have been made up from pieces sold as old iron, 47 were rifles which had been stolen from the troops, and 12 were Winchesters and sporting weapons. One Russian rifle was among the last named lot. Not a single specimen from Kabul workshops was discovered, which would seem to show pretty conclusively that the Amir has not presented arms, or sold them cheaply, to tribesmen. As more rifles come in, they will all be examined and classed. Cartridges and cartridge cases will similarly be closely scrutinised.

THE Assam-Bengal Railway was considerably damaged by the earthquake of last summer and 125 miles of the main line as well as the Gauhati Branch had to be closed. In some cases the earthwork dropped to the extent of 15 feet; and in one case the centre line had shifted as far as 6 feet 9 inches. The work of restoration, however, was carried out so expeditiously that by the 5th of August 1897 the line from Akhaura to Karimganj was reopened for all descriptions of traffic. The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Assam, inspected the length of line from Karimganj to Badarpur on the 28th November, and the result was that he was able to pronounce it fit for passenger traffic, and the Governor-General in Council accordingly sanctioned its opening for traffic from the 1st December 1897. The whole line from Chittagong to Badarpur (252 miles), and the Chandpur Branch is now open for traffic of all descriptions.

THE last art work which occupied the attention of Sir John Millais was the translation into mezzotint of his very taking composition "A Flood." Few pictures of his became so immediately popular or, after their first appearance, have been so little before the public. Practically it has not been seen since Millais' works were collected at the Grosvenor Gallery. A flood has swept down the valley, and in its course floated along one of those ark-like wooden cradles which satisfied our ancestors in days when sanitation was an unknown word. The child lies comfortably secure, unconscious of danger, but a precocious black kitten manifests much reasonable alarm. The child was one of the painter's daughters, and the kitten one of his children's pets. Millais only lived to see the work half executed. It is the very subject for mezzotint. The various textures are so happily suggested—the woolliness of the misty air, the soft depth of the fur of the kitten, the sharpness of the twigs of the overhanging bushes fringed with rain drops—all are given with a quality which nothing but mezzotint could reproduce.

MR. REGINALD STATHAM'S "South Africa As It Is" has just been published in French and German. The French translation, "L'Afrique du Sud," is by M. Charles Girandeau. The German, "Sud Africa, Wie, es Ist," by P. Baltzer.

LORD ARMSTRONG has given £1,000 to the Durham College of Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne. This may be taken as strong evidence of the belief of a competent authority in the work which the College is doing for Newcastle and the neighbourhood, and it is to be hoped his lordship's example will be followed by others.

ALTHOUGH the vaccinations returns for Bengal as a whole during the year 1896-97 show an increase of 16,574 operations, yet the all-pervading influence of the famine was felt. Twenty-three out of forty-nine districts report decreases, which in almost every case are attributed to the high prices and scarcity, rendering the people unable or unwilling to pay the small fees of the licensed vaccinators. In Pabna district, however, we read of a severe general outbreak of malarial fever, which was not only especially fatal to the children under five years of age, but affected many of the vaccinators, some of whom had to be changed several times; while in Dakka and Faridpur the decline is attributed to the less number of subjects, as the previous year whole villages of Ferazi Mahomedans, up till then stout opponents of vaccination, had suddenly satisfied themselves of its benefit and been duly vaccinated *en masse*—a rush of converts that of course could not be repeated next year. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered throughout the province was 16,179, a ratio of ·22 per thousand of the population against ·17 in the preceding year.

ONE of the most curious results of the scarcity and high prices in Berar seems to have been that the number of indigenous schools increased by 172 and their pupils by 2,712. In this connection the Director of Public Instruction in his last annual report remarks that ordinarily teachers demand Rs 6 or Rs 7 a month to open private schools in villages, but during the year under report they have opened them for Rs 2 or Rs. 3 per mensem. Another reason give by the Director is that no marriages took place after April, and the people were naturally inclined to look to their children's education. The Resident on the other hand, in his review of the report, complacently hugs the belief that "closer attention, following on the Resident's remarks last year, may, however, have had something to do with this change for the better" If no one else will pat you on the back, it is well to have the moral courage to perform, in the sight of all men, the pleasing office for yourself.

THE following notice, sufficiently rare to be worth calling attention to appears in *The Indian Social Reformer*: "Matrimonial:—An educated young man, Brahmin, of the Vadama Subsect, 27 years of age, is desirous of marrying any Brahmin virgin-widow of respectable connections. He is a Government servant getting Rs. 50 per month." Ten or twenty years ago a Brahmin would as lief have devoted himself to the infernal deities as seek a widow in marriage. It is comforting to think that some of the lines of movement set up by contact between the West and East may be revolutionary without being detrimental.

THE application of Mdlle. Chauvin to be admitted to the French Bar has been considered, and judgment has been deferred for the present. If this should prove to be adverse to her claims she will be worse off than even the degreeless lady-students of our two principal Universities; for the latter are able, at least, to obtain certificates to prove that they have passed certain examinations. Mdlle. Chauvin having spent the best ten years of her life in the study of a highly-specialised science, may possibly find, after all, that she will not be allowed to make use of her knowledge in the only sphere possible, by the same authorities under whose *ægis* she acquired that knowledge, and to whom she had paid money in fees for instruction, for examinations, and for a diploma. One does not in these practical days, when time has a value more fixed than that even of money, spend years and endure labour in passing examinations, merely for honour.

MR. UNWIN announces a book by Mr. Henry De R. Walker on Democracy in the Antipodes. Among the subjects treated are Liberalism and Labour in South Australia, Democracy and its Safeguards in New South Wales, Female Suffrage, the Coolgardie Goldfields. It will be interesting to compare Mr. Walker's notes with those made by the late Francis Adams in a book published four years ago, and—for American experience—with "American Contributions to Civilization," by Dr. Charles W. Eliiot, President of Harvard University, just announced by the same publisher.

THE late Lord Berwick possessed a splendid gallery of pictures at Attingham, the family place near Shrewsbury. They were collected by the third Lord Berwick, who was for many years Minister at Naples. There are very fine examples of Carpaccio, Murillo, Velasquez, Titian, and Hackert, besides valuable portraits by some of the most celebrated British masters. At Attingham, also, there is a remarkably good library, besides very fine collections of old china, *bijouterie*, and engravings. Attingham is a beautiful place, and the scene in the park, where the Severn and the Tern join their waters, forms one of the most picturesque landscapes in Shropshire.

THE office of Treasurer to the Academy, held for many years by Mr. Horsley, R.A., and vacant now for some months by his retirement, has just been filled. The choice of the electors fell, not on a painter, but on an architect, and, strangely enough, the favourities—the selection was between two—were both architects. So even was the support the candidates received that the final voting resulted in a tie, and Sir Edward Poynter had to give the President's casting vote to decide the election. Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., is the new Treasurer. Strangely enough, his rival, Mr. Jackson, R.A., was only qualified to be put in nomination the very day of the election, on which evening he received his diploma as full R.A.

At the Old Bailey on November 25, James Henry Irvine Cruickshank, forty-three, pleaded guilty to obtaining large sums of money by false pretences from Mrs. Moreton Frewen and other ladies and gentlemen with intent to defraud, also to offenses under the Bankruptcy Act with being an undischarged bankrupt. The prisoner passed as Captain Cruickshank. He moved in good society, stayed at the best hotels in the metropolis, and kept horses, carriages, and servants at his country seats at Rye and Reading. He seemed to have made the acquaintance of the Hon. Arthur Cadogan, and was introduced by him to numerous friends, whom he swindled of considerable sums of money by representations as to an American Railway syndicate which he professed to be largely interested in. The sums charged in the indictment amounted to over £4,000, and among his victims was Lady Randolph Churchill. The Common Serjeant said the prisoner belonged to a large growing and dangerous class of men who lived and thrived on the follies of mankind. Men like the prisoner were always clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously, while the industrious poor by whom they were surrounded had the greatest difficulty in obtaining a living. As a punishment to the prisoner, and to deter others, he sentenced him to eight years' penal servitude.

THE custom seems growing—unknown till late years—of relatives officiating at the burial of members of their own family, and Canon Pollock, in committing his father to the grave, is only following the example set by Canon Paget in burying his mother, Lady Paget.* Canon Knox Little has given to the world some touching words of Baron Pollock to him at Worcester on a recent occasion. To the remark that he must find his work exhausting, the reply was: "I have had to be up almost all night, for to sentence some, especially the young, is such an awful responsibility. You must think carefully what is right, what is best for their souls. You need so much thought and prayer." The Canon adds: "He was that great—nay greater—thing, a good man. *Requiescat.*"

"SIR FREDERIC POLLOCK, who succeeded Lord Abinger as Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, in 1844, and presided over that court till his retirement in 1866, when he was created a Baronet, was not," writes a correspondent, "as Mr. A. G. Sayer seems to think, 'the last of the Chief Barons.' Sir Fitzroy Kelly—Sir Frederick Pollock's successor—who was Lord Chief Baron from 1866 till his death in 1880, was the last of the Chief Barons."

THE "FORWARD POLICY."

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL.

THE following is the text of the address which will be submitted for approval at to-night's meeting under the auspices of the Presidency Association:—

"To the Hon'ble the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled. The Humble Petition of The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatvadekar, Chairman of the public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, in the Bombay Presidency, held on the 17th day of December 1897." Respectfully Sheweth:—That your Petitioner ventures to express to your Honourable House the feeling of extreme regret and alarm with which the inhabitants of Bombay in public meeting assembled view the growing military activity which has within recent years been going on beyond the statutory boundaries of India, for the purpose, as is alleged, of safe-guarding the country against the contingency of a foreign invasion, in pursuance of what is popularly known as the "Forward policy."

2. That this policy which originally commenced with the acquisition of Quetta and British Beluchistan in 1876, culminated in the disastrous Second Afghan War which, therefore, necessarily checked for a time all military activity on the trans-frontiers. But the peaceful interval was unfortunately short, and the activity was resumed with the Penjdeh incident which hastened the addition of 20,000 native and 5,000 British troops to the then existing strength of the Indian army, entailing a permanent burden on the treasury of 3 million tens of Rupees per annum, in the face of the Report of the Simla Army Commission which had deliberately placed on record the opinion that the force then existing was sufficient for all purposes of repelling external attacks and maintaining internal defence; (Vide Chap. III. Paras. 17-20) and in spite of the emphatic protest of two of the members of the then Government of India, namely, Sir Auckland Colvin, Finance Minister, and the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir Courtney) Ilbert. They observed in their joint minute or dissent, dated 14th August 1885, as under:—

Para. 8. . . . "There seems to us every reason to apprehend that the increase of our forces beyond the needs enumerated by the Army Commission may prove a weapon less of defence than of aggression."

Para. 9. "We are thus of opinion that as no circumstances have arisen which from a military point of view have not already been foreseen and guarded against, the proposal to increase the strength of the army by 27,000 men should be negatived. We are further of opinion that the proposal is open to the objection that it may lead to the advocacy and possibly to the adoption of projects for the extension of our present frontier."

Para. 11. "It has been already pointed out that the existence of such a force would be no mean agent in bringing about the very risk which it is meant to obviate. A standing army which is larger than is necessary for home requirements will be a tempting, and almost an irresistible, weapon of offence beyond the border."

3. That the forward policy was soon after directed to the acquisition of Upper Burmah against which the Indian community in general had protested and which has entailed up to date a burden of about 16 Million Tens of Rupees on the tax-payers of India. And no sooner was that province acquired than military activity was once more concentrated on expeditions beyond the statutory limits of the country, in most cases without the sanction of your Honourable House. These have since gone on unabated and unchecked from time to time entailing further heavy burdens, till they culminated in the occupation of Chitral in 1895; and further, the net annual charge of 25 lakhs on the finances of the country, which, we need not remind your Honourable House, are in a condition of chronic embarrassment.

4. That the cost of the several expeditions from the date of the Penjdeh imbroglio to the occupation of Chitral, amounts in round number to about Rx. 7,000,000; and this and above these heavy charges, there has been incurred a further expenditure on the recent expeditions in the Malakand Pass and in the territories of the Afridis and Orokzais, the cost of which has not been officially declared, though at a rough estimate it cannot be less than Rx. 5,000,000.

5. That apart from the charges incurred on the several expeditions, numerous military railways, almost wholly of an unproductive character have been constructed, costing Rx. 14,780,000, from borrowed capital which has considerably added to the permanent debt of the country and entailed a heavy annual charge on the revenues, Moreover, there is a large amount is annually incurred on subsidies to the various border chiefs and tribes. These further aggravate the burden which the forwad policy imposes on the revenues of the country which are far from sufficient for the expenses of ordinary administration and have been repeatedly admitted to be wholly inadequate for carrying out large and important domestic reforms of an urgent and pressing character.

6. That the expenditure arising from this transfrontier policy is not the only burden of which your Petitioner has to complain. The permanent army charges by themselves have increased to an appalling extent since 1883. In 1803-04 they were Rx. 14,560,000. In 1874-75, shortly before the outbreak of the 2nd Afghan War, they were Rx. 15,000,000. In 1884-85, which was the year when revenue balanced expenditure, after the re-adjustment of taxation and payment of all liabilities of the said war, they stood at Rx. 17,923,000. Since then exchange, due in 1895-96, they rose to Rx. 18,693,000 and since then they have risen higher and higher till the budget estimates for the current financial year stood, without exchange, at Rx. 20,467,000, absorbing 34 per cent. of the net revenue of the empire, exclusive of military works and special defences which have on an average cost Rx. 1,485,000 per annum during the decade.

7. That the military expenditure is beyond the financial ability of so poor a country as India which has been made a partner with wealthy England since the Amalgamation scheme of 1859. She is a partner without any direct voice and representation and, therefore, powerless to resist the demands of the British Treasury and to forestall her grievances in your Honourable House. The increasing burden of the expenditure has been more than once pointed out in the public despatches of the Government of India to the Secretary of State. In the latest one available to the public, dated 25th March 1890, that Government, observed as follows:—

"'Millions of money have been spent on increasing the army of India, on armaments and on fortifications, to provide for the security of India, not against domestic enemies, or to prevent the incursions of the warlike peoples of adjoining countries, but to maintain the supremacy of British power in the East. The scope of all these great and costly measures reaches the Indian limits and it is under this policy which dictates them is an Imperial policy. We claim, therefore, that in the maintenance of British forces in this country a just and even liberal view should be taken of the charges which should legitimately be made against Indian revenues (Vide Appendix 46, Vol. II. p. 201. Report, Royal Commission on Indian expenditure.)

8. That your Petitioner is humbly of opinion that but for the increase in the appalling growth of the military charges, new and enhanced taxation, which has from time to time been imposed since 1885, amounting to Rx. 22,316,000, might have been reasonably avoided. Every additional military charge partly adds to the sterling Home charges which, consequently, increase the burden of exchange. That the growth of exchange on the annually increasing sterling remittances has been a contributory cause towards the disturbance of the finances of the empire, your Petitioner is ready to admit. But he respectfully submits that exchange is only a secondary element of disturbance while the increased military charges are the principal factor. But for these charges the revenues of India, according to the calculation of your Petitioner, as per table below, might have been fairly sufficient for the needs of the country without the enhancement of old and the imposition of new taxation. It is superfluous to observe that additional taxation in ordinary years curtails the ability of the tax-payers to bear fresh burdens in times of emergency. And your Petitioner would humbly remind your Honourable House that while new sources of taxation are extremely limited, there is the admitted fact of the "political danger" of imposing fresh taxes to which the Indian Government and the Secretary of State have more than once referred in public despatches.

	Rs.
Total net Revenue in 10 years (1884-85 to 1894-95) ...	516,319,518
Deduct enhanced and new taxation imposed during the decade ...	22,316,000
	524,0 3,518
Deduct famine grants suspended and provincial balances taken from Provincial Governments...	5,410,114
Net Ordinary Revenue as it would have been...	518,593,504
Total net Expenditure in 10 years (1884-85 to 1894-95)	Rx. 548,851,202
Deduct Increased Army Expenditure during the decade over that of 1881-85, exclusive of exchange...	33,988,000
Net Ordinary Expenditure as it would have been without Increased Army Charges ...	514,916,202
Net Surplus...	3,677,312

9. That the oppressive character of the military charges, and the embarrassments and evils arising therefrom, has been pointed out in more than one memorial to the Government, but without avail. And your Petitioner would humbly invite the attention of your Honourable House to the evidence recently submitted in reference thereto by the Indian witnesses before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure.

10. That these accumulated and accentuated burdens described above have now become intolerable, while many of the charges, specially those incurred during the last few years, on expeditions beyond the statutory boundaries of India, have reference to Imperial interests towards which the Imperial Government of Great Britain Contributes nothing. The financial injustice of throwing such charges time after time on this country is a crying greivance. And your Petitioner can only look to your Honourable House for its redress.

11. That justice demands that your Honourable House should relieve the Indian Treasury of a substantial portion, if not of the entire charges, in connexion with the recent expeditions in the Kuram and Chitral valleys. Those expenditions have been undertaken without the sanction of your Honourable House and in contravention of section 55 of Act of 1858 (21 & 22 Vict. C. 106, S. 55.) Your Petitioner respectfully submits that they have been undertaken in pursuance of the dictates of Imperial policy for Imperial ends. For India's real wants India's revenues are sufficient and the financial position here would be fairly prosperous but for the revolutionary change in the policy of the Government of India which was inaugurated in 1876 under higher sanction and which as above shown has been maintained and developed by different Viceroys, not only without check, but even with the approval and stimulating support of Her Majesty's Government at different times.

12. That the Frontier Policy in India requires the control of Parliament. Without such control military considerations, often over-riding financial and other grave considerations, will lead in the future, as they have led hitherto, to costly expeditions which without securing any real benefit may ultimately imperil India's true interests. The control of Parliament will be effectually exercised only if Parliament interposes its indubitable authority and retains some voice in voting the supplies necessary for the execution of the Forward Policy.

13. That for the several reasons stated above your Petitioner humbly prays, firstly, that your Honourable House will insist upon a reversal or modification of the policy which has already entailed untold sacrifices and endless financial mischief on India since 1876, specially during the last 12 years, and, secondly, direct that the entire expenses in connexion with the present as well as future expeditions, avowedly taken for the maintenance of British supremacy will be defrayed by the British treasury.

And your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

Bombay, 17th December 1897.

THE STRIKE ON THE BRITISH INDIA LINE.

EXCITEMENT AT RANGOON.

THE following account of the recent strike of the British India officers at Rangoon is taken from the *Rangoon Gazette* of last Wednesday:—

All the officers of the British India Steam Navigation Company at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon struck work at 12 o'clock yesterday. The Company, it appears, have been cutting down the salaries of all officers, which led to a small strike in Bombay first, and on Monday a telegram was sent to Calcutta stating that unless word was received before noon yesterday agreeing to the old rates, all officers would strike. Great excitement prevailed as the hour drew nar. The vessels began to pack up preparatory to their departure from their respective ships, and as the noonday gun went off, a flag was seen to be run up on the various ships in harbour and all work was stopped. This is a most serious state off affairs, especially for Rangoon, for all mail communications with the outer world is by the British India steamers. The wharves were in a state of confusion yesterday. Thousands of coolies stood around, wondering why work had stopped.

On Thursday the *Gazette* states in an early edition:—

The strike was still in force yesterday, but there is every likelihood of its closing. The strike apparently first arose at Bombay by a chief officer being discharged for refusing to take command of a vessel on chief officer's pay. The officers naturally object to promotion which carries with it neither the title of captain nor the emoluments of pay. Further, they ask that each vessel is to carry four officers instead of three, the fourth officer to do the duties of ships clerk as well as take his watch. The sympathy of the shipping public seems to be with the officers. An answer, we hear, has been received from Calcutta agreeing in part to their terms, but officers will not accept a partial settlement. Three officers have now joined the strike, and the other officers desire that these three men should be made to resign. Should the answer be satisfactory, work will have been resumed before now, otherwise matters will remain at a deadlock. On the arrival of the s. s. Menantchi on Tuesday, and the Pentaksha yesterday, the officers struck work the moment the vessels were alongside the wharf.

A meeting was held yesterday morning, but what passed there we have been unable to gather, the officers rigidly keeping their own counsel. The s.s. Goalpara has not yet sailed with coasting mails for Madras, and several other steamers are behind time. One or two vessels should have been taken out into the stream, but the harbour-masters have refused to take them out unless the officers are on duty. The cargo, however, is now being worked by tally clerks of the Customs. There are at present eight B. I. vessels in port.

It is reported in a later edition:—The strike ended yesterday (Wednesday) at 1 p.m., the officers having gained their point. Now that it is all over, the true facts of the case are coming to light. The Company wanted the chief officers of the small boats running to and from Colombo to become commanders without the title of Captain and without the increase of pay. In the larger boats the chief officers were to become Captain, but instead of starting on Rs. 250 they were to start only on Rs. 200, or in other words to remain at the salary they are drawing. Now this is all settled and everything has been granted to their satisfaction. One officer in Rangoon did not join the strike but stayed on board. The s. s. Goalpara sailed yesterday making room for the s. s. Nerbudda, which came alongside Sparks Street jetty immediately the former left. Though the strike only lasted a day, its loss and inconvenience to the Company was very great.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT, 1898.

Stewards:—Sir Charles Farran, Messrs. A. Craigie, J. L. Symons, L. B. Ker, W. C. Symes, F. A. Prevost, H. E. E Procter.

The Tournament will be held at Bombay, commencing about the 15th of February. Arrangements will be made to play off the Tournament on alternate days with the races which will probably be held at that time.

The Tournament will be held under the Rules of the Indian Polo Association.

Subject to the above the Tournament is open to any Regiment, Polo Club, Gymkhana, Station or District in India. Any number of Officers of Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers or of the Members of Civil Service in one Presidency may join in sending a team to compete. Two Regiments of Bombay Cavalry or Infantry may also combine to send a team. No restriction as to the number of teams entered by any Regiment, Polo Club, &c.

The maximum number of ponies for any Team shall be 18 only.

Entrance donation (for any Regiment, Club, &c., which has not competed in any previous year) Rs. 5; payment of which entitles the Regiment or Club to send one team to compete in such year without payment of any further entrance donation.

Entrance fee per man of each competing team, Rs. 10.

The winning team will be entitled to the custody of the Bombay Polo Challenge Cup for twelve months or until the date of the tournament in the following year, when it must be returned to the Bombay Gymkhana. This Cup is not to be taken out of India.

A Cup of the value of Rs. 500 and the entrance fees will be pre ented to the winning team, or, if preferred, expended in the purchase of four Cups, for the members of the winning team.

The wingers of the Cup in 1888 were the Central India Horse.

Do.	do.	1883	do. do.
Do.	do.	1884	do. do.
Do.	do.	1885	do. Bombay Gymkhana
Do.	do.	1886	do. Poona Gymkhana.
Do.	do.	1887	do. do.
Do.	do.	1888	do. Vik ar-ul-Umrah's Paigah Team.
Do.	do.	1889	do. 7th Hussars.
Do.	do.	1890	do. do.
Do.	do.	1891	do. do.
Do.	do.	1892	do. Poona Gymkhana.
Do.	do.	1893	do. Jodhpore Imperial Team.
Do.	do.	1894	do. do. 2nd Team
Do.	do.	1895	do. Vik ar-ul-Umrah's Paigah Team.
Do.	do.	1896	do. Durham Light Infantry.
Do.	do.	1897	No Tournament held.

As the Railway Companies require a certificate from the Honorary Secretary certifying the number of players and ponies in each team, before granting the usual concessions, the Secretary of each team is requested to inform him as early as possible a. how many ponies his team intends to bring, b. when the ponies will start for Bombay, and c. when his team will start for Bombay; and he will obtain a letter from the Agent authorising the Company to carry the team and ponies on the reduced terms.

It is requested that teams intending to enter will communicate as soon as possible with the undersigned. Entries will close on the 1st February 1898.

The Stewards reserve the right of withdrawing this prospectus should plague regulations and quarantine make it desirable to do so.

The tournament will not be held unless there are three or more entries in separate interests, and in the event of three or more teams entering, but only two competing, the Rs. 500 prize will be withheld.

FRED. GRAHAM,
Hony. Secretary, Bombay Polo Tournament.

SHALL WE EVER BE ABLE TO FLY?—It is now affirmed that a Russian scientist has at length discovered the secret of aerial navigation—a secret which whole generations of inquirers have sought for in vain. If the problem has really been solved, science has, indeed, won a mighty triumph. Such a discovery would tend to change the whole character of man. And yet, if we are to judge a discovery by its probable beneficent influence upon mankind, this cannot be compared to the discovery of the now world-famed remedies—Holloway's Pills and Ointment—which have relieved the sufferings of millions of human beings, and have brought back joy and happiness to thousands of stricken homes.

DEFY and keep at bay Diseases of the Liver Bowels, Kidneys, and Skin! Fothergill's Madonal is preventative and curative of the above. Sure cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, and deranged state of the Liver; prevents stone in the bladder and healing of the Skin. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—SulphoLine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearance, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 14.

Tancred, Lt, Bengal, 1st C I Horse, from leave, from England
Samborne, Lt, 13th Bengal I, from leave, from England.
Kelly, Major, Ms, R E, on duty, from England.

DECEMBER 15.

Carwithen, Lt, Punjab, D A C G, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 14.

Thomson, Lt, 22nd Bo I, on duty, to Bhuj.
Samborne, Lt, 13th Bengal I, from leave, to Peshawar.
Venables, Capt, Bengal, 1st Gloster Regt, to join, to Calcutta.

DECEMBER 15.

Kelly, Major, Ms, R E, on duty, to Madras.
Dunsterville, Capt, Punjab, 20th P I, to join, to Peshawar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th December, 1897.

1. There will be no parade on Saturday afternoon the 18th instant.

2. The Range will be reserved for F Company on Saturday afternoon the 18th instant. The trains for Cooria leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3 and 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

By order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th December, 1897.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, at 4 p.m., sharp, on Saturday next the 18th instant, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual Gun Target practice. Expenses, &c., will be refunded on application.

Dress.—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

Cyclist members of the Corps attending the practice may parade at the same time and place. Lamps to be carried. Dress the same.

2. Leave of absence is granted to Gr. J. Ilsley for 6 months from this date.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Cycling Club.—A Cinderella Dance will be held on Saturday next the 18th instant. Particulars can be seen on the Corps Club Notice Board.

The usual spoon Competition will be held on Cooria Range on the morning of the 19th instant. Range 200 and 300 yards. No entries received after 8 a.m.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 16.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut C F Harold to act as Sixth Asst Political Resident, Aden, during the absence on leave of Lieut W Beale or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J B Alcock, I C S, Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Nasik, in addition to his own duties, from the date Mr A Shewan, I C S, gives over charge, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 12 of the Code Criminal Procedure, 1882, to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Magistrates of the first class in the district of Satara:—Mr A. D Wilkies, Divisional Forest Office, Lieut H C Steen, 19th Bo Infy, Lieut B R Daunt, 22nd Bo Infy, and Capt J C Keown, 4th Bo Rifles.

Under Sec 37 of the same Code, H E in Council is further pleased to empower the undermentioned Magistrates of the first class in the district of Satara to try in a summary way all offences under the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897.

The powers of a Magistrate of the first class conferred on the following second class Subordinate Judges, and any other powers since conferred upon them under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, in the districts noted against their names being no longer required, are cancelled under Sec 34 of the Code, viz:—Rao Saheb Shridhar Mahadev Kale, Poona, Rao Saheb Moreshwar Narayan Ovaikar, Poona, Rao Saheb Dattatraya Ganesh Modhokar, Poona, Rao Saheb Narayan Gopal Phatak, Satara, Rao Saheb Sadashiv Hari Khare, Satara, Rao Saheb Govind Wasudev Kanitkar, Sholapur, Rao Saheb Mohanrai Dalalrai, Sholapur, Rao Saheb Govind Balwantrao Jaghat, Sholapur, and Rao Saheb Damodhar Waman Bhat, Ahmednagar.

Mr R Knight, I C S, Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, is allowed privilege leave for two months and two days from a date as he may have availed himself of it.

Rao Saheb Shridhar Mahadev Kale, second class Subordinate Judge of Baramati, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Jivanlal Mohanlal Shukla to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge at Bhiwndi, in the vacancy caused by the departure on leave of Rao Saheb Sakharam Desh.

Rao Saheb Namdeo Vithal Samant, second class, Subordinate Judge of Alibag, is granted privilege leave for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Sadashiv Ramchandra Nagli, acting second class Subordinate Judge at Murbad, on relief by Rao Saheb Sabaji Shesbgir Phadnis, to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, Rhimatpur and Khed, in the vacancy caused by the departure on leave of Rao Saheb Namdeo Vithal Samant.

In continuation of Govt Notification No 1511, dated the 21th Feb. 1897, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Mr Govindrao Venkatesh Vaidya and Mr Pandurang Sadashiv Athavle to be Special Magistrates and to invest them, within the Municipal limits of the town of Dharwar, with the powers of a Magte of the third class for the trial of Municipal cases.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Rao Bahadur Vishnu Hari Shikhre, Magistrate of the first class in the district of Surat, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the same Code.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Khan Bahadur Ferozshah Pestonji, Magistrate of the first class in the district of Nasik, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the same Code.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest, under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati (first class subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court of Ahmedabad, with the jurisdiction of a judge of Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rupees 500.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to appoint Lieut F S Walker, I S C, a Magistrate of the first class in the district of Satara.

Under Sec 37 of the same Code H E in Council is further pleased to empower Lieut Walker to try in a summary way all offences under the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897.

Azam Gajendas Budhandas, acting Head Munshi, taluka Kandiaro in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Shridhar Vinayak Karnik, acting Mahalkari, peths Khalapur in the district of Kolaba, is appointed under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Under Sec 8 (1) of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, the Govr in Council is pleased to specially empower the undermentioned Magte of the first class in the district of Thana, to exercise the pow

PURELY PERSONAL.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to have relaxed her severity with regard to divorced ladies, several of whom are now received at Court. Among them may be mentioned Lady Millais, who was the wife of Ruskin, Lady Pirbright, and Lady Blandford. Yet the Queen has become more rigorous with regard to the treatment of those who wed in defiance of their parents' wishes. It has just been made known by the Lord Chamberlain's department that runaway marriages will be regarded as a bar to the presentation at Court of the fair heroines of such escapades. It is believed that the cause of this announcement has been the recent runaway marriage of the Honourable Harriet Agar Ellis with Granville Knox, a member of the Scotch family, one of the most famous scions of which was John Knox, the reformer. Mr. Granville Knox, it is needless to say, is a Protestant, and it was on this score, as well as on that of his inadequate means, that the strongest objections were entertained against the match by Viscountess Clifden, the mother of the Honourable Harriet. Lord Clifden himself, who is separated from his wife, was equally opposed to the union. Another young lady whom the Queen has barred from Court on the same grounds is her relative, Lady Lillian Fitz-Clarence who is the great-granddaughter of King William the Fourth. Lady Lillian, a very pretty, fair-haired, blue-eyed girl, could not obtain the consent of her father and mother, the Earl and Countess of Munster, to her marriage with Captain Boyd, formerly of the Life Guards. Accordingly, she left her parents' home without their knowledge, and, after marrying Captain Boyd at Dover, crossed the Channel to Paris. Since then both her husband and herself have found it convenient to live abroad. Of course, the whole story may not be true. If true it is grossly unfair. For a girl who merely marries as her parents may dictate will have a much more unhappy existance even if received at Court than a girl who gives her handwhere her heart is and remains outside St. James's.

"It is somewhat curious," writes a correspondent, "that of the correspondence now appearing in the *Times*, between Ministers and ex-Ministers, on the 'Chitral breach of honour' controversy, two of the most important contributions from the Government side, namely, those of Mr. Balfour and Lord George Hamilton, should have been written from Wortley Hall, Sheffield, where these two Ministers have been the guests of the Earl and Countess of Wharncliffe. Lord Georg's visit occurred some few weeks ago, but Mr. Balfour is now sharing, with a number of other distinguished persons, the famed hospitality of the noble owner of Wortley Hall."

Mr. Balfour takes his holiday in his own peculiar fashion. He does not join the shooting parties which are organised daily to shoot over the Wharncliffe and Wortley preserves, preferring the attractions of golf and cycling to the Yorkshire battues. Lord Wharncliffe has excellent private golfing links at Wortley Hall, and Mr. Balfour was not long at Worthley before he made their acquaintance. The right hon. gentleman has also taken his bicycle to Yorkshire, and when he arrived at Wortley, disdaining the use of the carriage that was sent to meet him, he astonished the guests by riding up to the Hall on his bicycle, all through the darkness and over the rough and heavy Yorkshire roads.

The contemplated demolition of Wentworth House, Hampstead, the former residence of the Dilke family, which adjoins Lawn Bank, where Keats lived with Charles Brawne, may render it of interest to know that Sir Charles W. Dilke, M.P., has several relics of Keats—notably a very beautiful miniature likeness—which came into his family owing to the friendship cemented between them and the poet when they were neighbours at Hampstead. In the same room, in Sir Charles Dilke's London house, in which the Keats relics are preserved, are some interesting mementoes of Sydney, Lady Morgan, and among them the pen with which she wrote "O'Donnell."

The Rev. Stewart F. L. Bernays in a second article in the Cornhill on Humours in Clerical Life tells a funny story which he heard the other day: There is a village in the eastern counties which rejoices in the name of Haw. A parishioner was asked what he thought of a strange preacher who had been holding a service in the village. Well, he said, I like the gentleman; is tex were just suited to us folk. Why, what was his text? It were a text from the Psalms, Stand in hawl and sin not.'—it sounded so 'omely loike. He also tells that he heard a churchwarden in one of our large manufacturing towns read in the Lesson the following odd statement from the Epistle to the Romans, And if children then hares—a strange piece of reasoning.

In the matter of the choice of texts, Mr. Bernays in the same article mentions a curious thing which happened to a curate whom he knew, on his return from his wedding tour: He only reached home on Saturday evening, when he found a letter from his vicar asking him to preach the next morning, as he knew he had a sermon, not yet preached in the parish, which would fit in with the Advent course of sermons then being given. The sermon was on the Parable of the Ten Virgins. The curate, who preached written sermons, did not look at this particular one till the next morning, half an hour before service, when to his horror he found that his text was, Behold, the bridegroom cometh, and indeed this was the constant refrain of the sermon. It was too late to change, and so he put the best face he could upon it. The congregation, Mr. Bernays adds, may have forgotten the sermon, but they have not forgotten the text.

The death has just taken place of the Rev. Dr. Houghton, for forty-seven years Rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, an able and popular cleric, well known to English visitors. His church was familiarly known in America as "the little church round the corner." An old well-known and respected actor, John Holland, died some years ago in New York. The rector of a neighbouring church refused him burial, but said, "They do these things in the little church round the corner." On hearing this a famous actor replied, "God bless the little church round the corner." The incident obtained wide notoriety, and the bodies of most actors are now taken to the church before interment in a cemetery.

King Oscar of Sweden, who has lately been celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession, is an accomplished musician and composer. According to the *Woman at Home*, he is a great admirer of the works of Gounod, and has composed a pathetic ode to his memory. The King delights to take part in glee-singing, which he makes one of the principal diversions at his Court. When Prince Oscar, he devoted himself to fostering a love of music among the Swedes, and it was through him that church music was first introduced into Sweden. The King's musical library is one of the sights of the Palace at Stockholm.

There is an interesting letter from Canon Knox-Little in the *Times* concerning the late Baron Pollock. The Canon had the happiness and honour of welcoming the judge at his table when he was in Worcester. On one occasion, noticing that he looked pale and tired, the Canon remarked that his work must be exhausting. He answered in words like these:—"I have had to be up almost all night for to sentence some, especially the young—young men and boys—is such an awful responsibility. You must think carefully what is right, what is best for their souls. You need"—these are his exact words—"so much thought and prayer." This is a striking picture, and quite agrees with all that is known concerning the late judge.

Any public authority can give orders for work to be done, but it has been reserved for the Wymondham Parish Council to set the example of doing its own work. It decided recently to plant trees upon one of the open spaces in the parish, and on Monday the members turned out, took off their coats and rolled up their shirt sleeves, and set to work with barrows and spades. The council includes several business and professional men, who joined with their working-class colleagues and worked with a will until several dozen trees were planted. This is surely public spirit of a practical kind.

Prince Edward, the eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of York, seems to be very popular in his own circle, and makes his salute to the villagers at Sandringham with dignity. Some amusing particulars are given about the little fellow in the "Lady's Realm": He did not approve of the advent of the "new boy" as the Duchess laughingly dubbed little Prince Albert, and simply would not look at him. The Duke of York with his usual kindliness invited the servants from Shandrigham to York Cottage to see the new baby; but when the nurse brought it in Prince Edward was very indignant at the attention bestowed upon it, and kept saying, "Take it away, take it away." The Duke directed the nurse to hold the baby down to Prince Edward for him to kiss it, but that was adding insult to injury; he would none of it. By the time that a little Princess arrived, it is added, Prince Edward viewed new babies more philosophically.

To the Memoir of the late Barney Barnato, which Mr. Harry Raymond has written, and which has just been published by Messrs. Isbister, Mr. Louis Cohen contributes some reminiscences and anecdotes of his millionaire friend. Barney was ever mindful of the blind, and was particularly distressed at the exhibition of children in the streets. Mr. Cohen says: One winter evening early in January, 1896, the streets were like glass, there was some fog, and he decided to walk with ma house from the City instead of riding. In Oxford-street we saw a woman, carrying a child of perhaps two years old and singing. He stepped up to her saying: "There is a milk shop over there. Here is six pence get some hot milk for the child." Barney and Mr. Cohen stood up in a doorway a little distance off to see that this was done.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 14th December were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 13th, 5 feet 2 inches against 5 f et 4 inches on same date last year. The rainfall measured at ohi 10 cents and at Sehwan 5 cents. Rabi crops are flourishing. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder supply is good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Shikarpur.—There has been rain throughout the districts. Kharif harvesting continues. Threshing is general in certain places and grain is being removed. Rabi sowings continue. Standing crops are thriving.

Hyderabad.—Threshing and batai of kharif crops continue. Locusts have injured crops in two talukas. Rabi crops are in fair condition. The rainfall measured at Moro 9 cents and at Kandiaro 11 cents. The fodder supply is sufficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—The rainfall measured at Jacobabad 35 cents, at Thul 48 cents and at Kashmor 63 cents. Kharif harvesting and rabi sowings are almost over. The Begari, Nurwah and Sukkarwah are still flowing. Fodder is sufficient. The prices of food-grains have fallen.

Thar and Parkar.—Threshing of kharif crops has been finished. Locusts have damaged crops slightly in the Sanghar Taluka. Rabi crops are in fair condition. Fodder is sufficient.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 11th December 1897).—Sewing of rabi crops has been completed. Harvesting of rice and other crops has been completed and cotton picking is in progress in some villages. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. Prices are stationary, jowari being 15 seers, bajri 14 seers, wheat 6 seers 40 tolas, and rice, second sort, 7 seers 20 tolas per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops are in good condition. The cattle are healthy. The fodder supply is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Kaira.—(For week ending 13th December 1897).—Standing crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The aggricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 14 seers, of wheat 5 seers and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Sowing operations have been completed. Standing crops are in good condition except jowari and cotton in the Jambusar Taluka, which have been damaged by locusts. The prospects and probable outturn of crops are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—Reaping of jowari is in progress in the Chorasi Taluka. Standing crops are in good condition. The prospects are good. The fodder supply is sufficient and the condition of agricultural stock is good.

Khandesh.—There has been no rain. Picking of cotton and threshing of the kharif crops are in progress. Sowing of rabi crops continues in some places. Standing crops are in good condition. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices of wheat, bajri and rice have risen; that of jowari has fallen, being 18 seers 3 chataks per rupee as compared with 17 seers 13 chataks in the previous week.

Nasik.—Threshing of kharif is in progress, Rabi sowing has been completed throughout the district. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationery.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 3° cool on 8th and 9th, 2° cool on 10th, 11th and 12th, and 1° cool on 13th and 14th. Vapour in air defective on 8th and 11th and normal on all other days. Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—Threshing of rice is in progress. Sowing of rabi crops is in progress in Kalyan and Bassein, and has been finished elsewhere. The state of seedlings is good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices of rice, 2nd sort, in seers per rupee are 12½ at Vada, 12 at Mokhada, 10½ at Thana, Murbad and Bhiwndi, 10 at Umbargaon and Shahapur, 9½ at Kalyan, 9 at Mahim, 8½ at Bassein and 8½ at Dahanu.

Kolaba.—Threshing of crops is in progress. Sowing of pulse crops continues. The price of rice at Alibag is 12 seers 12 tolas. The price of rice has fallen by 20 tolas and 40 tolas at Pen and Panvel respectively, while it has risen by 1 seer 25 tolas at Karjat; elsewhere prices are stationary. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—There has been no rain. Sowing of summer crops is in progress. The cattle are in good condition. The prices of food-grains have slightly fallen at Mandangad and are stationary elsewhere.

Poona.—There has been no rain throughout the district. Harvesting of kharif crops still continues. Young rabi crops are doing well, but slight damage has been caused by blight in the Baramati, Purandhar, Sirur and Indapur talukas. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is generally sufficient. Prices of bajri and jowari have fallen slightly in Indapur, Bhimthadi and Khed; while elsewhere they are stationary.

Ahmednagar.—There has been no rain. Threshing of bajri is in progress. Sowing of wheat in bagait lands still continues in some places. Jowari crops have been affected by blight in the greater part of the district and are withering for want of rain. Grass is abundant. The condition of cattle is good. The average price of jowari is 12 seers per rupee.

Sholapur.—There has been no rain during the week Rain is much wanted for jowari and other rabi crops which are withering in some places. Green grass is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari in Sholapur and Pandharpur and a rise in Madha, while prices are stationary in Barsi, Karmala, Sangola, and Malsiras. The Price of Sholapur jowari is 9 seers 13 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—Standing crops are in good condition except in Javli, where they have slightly suffered from blight and want of rain. The condition of cattle is good.

Bijapur.—There has been no rain during the week. Reaping of kharif crops is in progress. Rabi crops are withering in some places for want of rain. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The average price of food-grains is 14 3-4 seers per rupee.

Belgaum.—There has been no rain. Sowing of rabi and reaping of kharif crops have been almost completed. The general prospects are good. The average price of jowari is 17½ seers per rupee. The condition of artizans and labourers and of cattle is good. The supplies of fodder and water are sufficient.

Dharwar.—There was no rain during the week. Standing crops and agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of jowari is 20 seers 12 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Rice harvest continues. Sowing of the second crop continues in coast talukas. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Rajkot.—Irrigation of wheat and cultivation of soil are in progress. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 8 seers 65 tolas, 11 seers 30 tolas, 13 seers 50 tolas and 8 seers 50 tolas respectively per rupee. Prices are gradually falling.

Wadhwan.—Sowing of gram and wheat has been completed. Bajri sells at 12½ and jowari at 14 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—The agricultural stock and standing crops are in fair condition. Sowing of rabi crops continues in Navsari and Kadi divisions. Sowing of poppy continues in Kadi Division. The rice of bajri is 27, of wheat 16, of superior rice 12 and of inferior rice 20 pounds per British rupee.

HOLIDAYS IN 1898.

UNDER Section 25 of Act XXVI of 1881, entitled the Negotiable Instruments Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the following days to be public holidays during the year 1898:—

New Year	3rd January	Monday	1 day
Total Eclipse of the Sun	22nd January	Saturday	1 "
Maha Shivratri	19th February	Saturday	1 "
Holi	7th March	Monday	1 "
Jamshedi Navroz	21st March	Monday	1 "
Ramnavmi	31st March	Thursday	1 "
Easter	9th & 11th April	Sat & Mon	2 days
Queen's Birthday	*	*	1 day
Whit Monday	23th May	Monday	1 "
Moharrum	1st June	Wednesday	1 "
Cocoanut Day	1st August	Monday	1 "
Gogul Ashtami	9th August	Tuesday	1 "
Parsi New Year	14th & 15th Sept.	Wed & Thur	2 days
Khardadsal	20th September	Tuesday	1 day
Dasera	24th October	Monday	1 "
Divali	12th, 14th & 15th	November	Sat, Mon & Tues 3 days
Christmas	24th & 27th Dec.	Sat & Tues	2 "
New Year	31st December	Saturday	1 day

* Such day as may be fixed by the Govr.-Genl. in Council.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—DEC. 15.

10 p.m.	73·3

THURSDAY.—DEC. 16.

6 a.m.	71·4
10 a.m.	75·3
2 p.m.	83·6
4 p.m.	83·4

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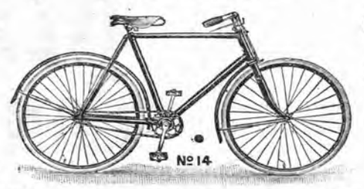

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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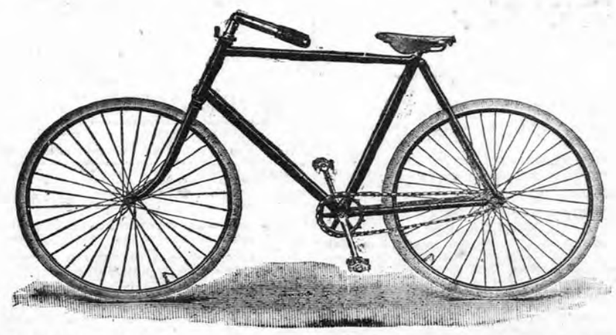

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Liebig

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It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

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COD LIVER OIL

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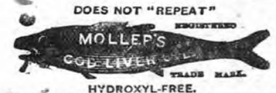

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